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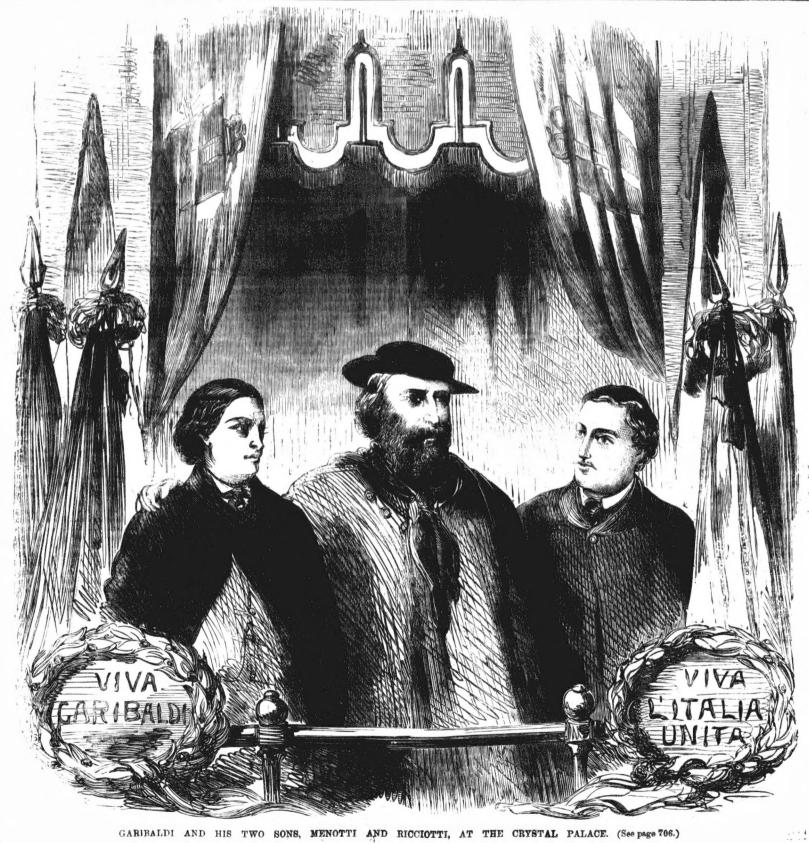
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No. 45.-Vol. I. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



GARIBALDI AND HIS TWO SONS, MENOTTI AND RICCIOTTI, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. (See page 706.)

# Rotes of the Week

Or Saturday morning a man named Bishop, who has for some years been in the smoley of Mesers. W and F Dawson printers and skinders of Bath, shot his wife with a pistol in Cheap-street of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Immediately after committing the act Bishop ran to the central bolics-station, and gave himself into castedy. The prisoner is said to have always borne a good character, but almost from the time of his marriae-some eighteen misonths since—has been subjected to most provolting proceedings on she part of his wife. A few months since was summoned by har before the Bath magistrates for a susceptional she went into Wiltabire, and made herself charge-bise to her parish there, in consequence of which Bishop was of desertion. This case was alternized to the work of the summoned a witness of the superared on the part of her bushand on a charge of assenti, but the evarge proved to be ground-band on a charge of assenti, but the evarge proved to be ground-band on a charge of assenti, but the evarge proved to be ground-less and was with his wife, but has been dogged about by her table to his work. Or Pridsy night week also chosted him, and on Saturday morning, as he was coming under the archaeval part of the table, the work of the summoned a pitch, which he fired as his wife. The summoned has a pitch, which he fired as his wife. The contract of the summoned has a costed by her. High words essented between them, sind Balon costed by her. High words essented between them, sind Balon when it was discovered that the injuries she hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that the injuries he hash United Hoppital, when it was discovered that he injuries he hash United Hoppital Hop

### THE WAR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

FALL OF DUPPEL.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army at Duppel announced that at eleven o'clock on Monday morning an attack was being made by the enemy upon the entrenchments.

Fifty-one Danish officers and 2,000 privates were made pri-

The Duppel redoubts were captured on Monday morning by the Prussian troops Two thousand Danes were made prisoners.

The King of Prussia has sent the following telegraphic message to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, whose head-quarters are at Chilebean and Compactain.

to Prince Frederick Charles of I trains, "Most but by Spitzberg, near Gravenstein:—
"Next to the Lord of Hosts I have to thank my splendid army and thy leadership for the glorious vistory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgment and my royal thanks for their performances.
"WILHELM."

MURDER OF Two CHILDREN NEAR HALIFAX —The other morning, about a quarter past nine o'clock, a dreadful double murder was committed in the quiet village of Rastrick, near Halifax. The horrible crime was committed by a respectable Irishwoman named Mary Ann Dyson, wife of William Dyson, a mason, upon her two children, Mary, aged two and a half years, and Archibald, aged five months. For some time the unhappy woman has at intervals given signs of great depression of spirits, and a short time ago she said to her husband that she "would make away with herself." She was passionately foad of her children, and has, during the four years of her married life, lived on the best terms with her husband. About six o'clock her husband left her in bed with her children, and at the hour above stated she took a razor from the mantelpiace, and appears six o'clock her husband left her in bed with her children, and at the hour shove stated she took a razor from the mantelpiese, and appears to have placed the eldest child on the floor first, and out its throat almost from ear to ear, the child at the same time having a piece of bread in its hand. Whilst the little girl was expiring and weltering in its blood, Mrs Dyson laid her infant on the floor also, and almost cut its head off, placing the razor sehind the infant's head. The woman then ran out of her house, and meeting a young girl, who resides in the adjuning house, she screamed out the words that she had "murdered her children." She then went to Police-constable Bracewell's house, shrisking and tearing her hair, telling him that she had "killed her poor innocent children." Subsequently, on being told by the policeman she must go with him, she washed and dressed herself with the greatest composure, and did not make the least resistance to be taken to prison. The unfortunate woman bears an excellent character among her neighbours for cleanliness and industry. She is a good-looking woman, only twenty-three years of dustry. She is a good-looking woman, only twenty-three years of age, and had a superior education for a person in her position.

# focetan Reme. FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Patric says:—"Vienna letters state that the Emperor of Austria's leave-taking of his brother was extremely cool. The idea of a Mexican empire with an Austrian archduke for sovereign appears to have met with the most decided resistance in official circles at Vienna up to the very last moment. The firmness of character of the archduke overcame this opposition; but the mot dorders at Vienna now is, 'Mexico and her Emperor are henceforth strangers to Austria and her interests'.

A London correspondent of the Siscle. M. Julea Guerin, writing to that paper on April 12, says:—"Gavibaldi arrived in London yesterday. Although I have lived in England many years, although I have attended enthusiastic meetings and brilliant manifestations, I humbly confess that I did not yet know the English people. I speak of the real horay-handed people browned by the heat of the forge or of the sun; I did not now what ardent sympathy there is in those devoted hearts, or what treasures of admiration for illberty are hidden under that cam and almost cold exterior of the English. The reception of Garibaldi by the people of London is a fact without parallel."

The Siscle contains the following:—"More than seventy years (says the Daily News) have elapsed since the French revolution of 1789, which is still for France the grand revolution and yet the ovation Garibaldi has just received in England, while in France." The Daily News has the fight to make this reflection, and to be proud of it for its country. We endeavoured the other day to show the causes of this difference; they are comprised in this, that the revolution has terminated in England, while in France it still lasts, and keeps us divided into a host of political parties and factions, some exasperated by a defeat that they do not know how to accept, others dissatisfied with the part allotted to them by victory; the former still hoping to shake the revolution, the latter only half accepting it; all, in short, whether friend or enemies too excited to see in the struggle an

London:—

'One would say that the people carried, bore Garibaldi aloft in their arms to deposit him in the gilded saloons of the Duke of Sutherland. Now, do you know who and what the Duke of Sutherland is? He is a man whose character may have, it is true, something eccentric in it, but which is eminently popular. He is a first man (popular in the is a first waist, to severy spot where there are flames to put out. They tell of him that he has more than once got up from his dinner-table to help in extinguishing fires with the men of the company to which he belongs, and not one of whom surpasses him in zeal and intrepidity. But all pompier as he is, he is not the less one of the very highest of the peers of Great Britain. He is one of the clife of the Eoglish aristoracy. He is the son of the Duchess of Sutherland, the highest and noblest lady in the land—so high and so great, that when she used to appear in public by the side of the Queen, that when she used to appear in public by the side of the Queen, that when she used to appear in public by the side of the Queen, the friend, it was not to the Queen exclusively that all eyes were directed. 'There's the duchess,' people said; and, in point of fact, the mother of Garibaldi's host is 'the duchess,' just as the Duke of Wellungton was 'the duke.' Thus the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the people all share the honour of welcoming Garibaldi, and they do so without a particle of jealousy, quite naturally, and from a sort of fascination which seizes all, but the mysterious cause of which no one ever thinks of taking the trouble to explain. I stop here. There is in all that peases before my eyes a lesson which it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon, and those to whom I would explain could not understand it.' "One would say that the people carried, bore Caribaldi aloft in

MEXICO.

The Moniteur publishes the following telegram:—
"Vera Cruz, March 19.
"There is no military news. The army of Juarez no longer exists, Juarez himself being a fugitive. His whereabouts is unknown. There are only some bands of plunderers wandering about the country."

BIOT AT ROME.

The subjoined is extracted from a letter dated Rome, 9th inst, given in the Siecle:—"A conflict took place three days since at Civits Vecodis between some French soldiers and two sailors belonging to the pontifical convette immacolata Concexione. It appears that the French soldiers went to a small public-house and called for some bottles of beer, but the mistress of the establishment gave them bottles filled with water, to the great amusement of all present, especially two sailors, who laughed heartily at the trick played on the Frenchmen. The latter, suspecting that the landiady had socted on the instigation of the sailors, ordered them to leave the house, which they did, but returned a few minutes later and insisted that the Frenchmen should leave. A quarrel and blows ensued, during which one of the French garrison, he closed all the gates of the town, and gave orders for the arrest of the murderers in whatever place they might be found, without even excepting the churches and convents, which in the Papal States are still regarded as inviolable sanctuaries. The men were found and arrested the following night. The next day the commandant ordered a funeral service for the murdered soldier, and directed that all the officers and soldiers of the garrison should attend. The officers of the Pope were consequently invited to be present at the religious service, but they consulted their superiors at Rome, and received orders to refuse. The festival of the Annunciation was celebrated on Monday last, having been postponed in consequence of Easter falling on the proper day for it, and the ciation was celebrated on Monday last, having been postponed in consequence of Easter falling on the proper day for it, and the population of Rome, in accordance with long-established custom, flocked in great number to a pleasure fair held at Grottaferrata, a town about four leagues from the capital. While the citizens, dressed in their best, and with ribbons and flowers of all colours on their hats and cape, were enjoying themselves in pic-nic parties, a number of Papal Zouwes, more or less intoxicated, came from Frascati, and began cheering for the Pope, while they uttered insults against Italy and Victor Emmanuel. They wanted the crowd to join them in their demonstration, but meeting with a segment that person to brutally ill-treat both men and women. especiment crowd to join them in their demonstration, but meeting with a refusal, they began to brutally ill-treat both men and women, especially those who declined to remove from their head-dresses such flowers and ribbons as were not either white or yellow, the two colours used in the Papal cockade. Several persons received wounds and contunions; and one young man, clerk to a banker of Rome, was most seriously injured. The Pontifical gendarmes, instead of attempting to prevent this scene, appeared to be highly amused."

#### GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.

Ox Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, General Garibaldi left Stafford House in Mr Plymcott's private carriage, on a visit to the brewery of Mesers Barciay and Perkins at Baukside. The general on his arrival was received by the members of the firm, and conducted over the whole of the extensive premises; the various processes of the art and mystery of brewing being explained to him by Mr. Perkies, who speaks Italian fluently. The general appeared delighted and astonished at the vast extent of the works and mandninery. After inspecting the warekouses and cellars, the general proceeded, to the wables, which are of great extent, and, where several hundred horses are accommodated. A magnificent horse named "Baby," standing about eighteen hands high, was much admired by the general, and at the request of the master of the stables, and amidst the cheers of the stablemen, of whom there are thirty, he rechristened the animal "Garibaldi," by which name it will henceforth be known. The general was then conducted to one of the large war-houses, which had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and around the p'ace were galieries in which the whole of the workmen were arranged, and in the centre was a large hogshead, on the top of which steed several tankards of "Bardaly's stout." The cheering of the men on the entry of the general was of the most enthosiastic description, and again and again repeated. A tankard of stout having been handed to the general he drank to the health of the workmen present. He said he had read with great delight some years since the well-merited chastisment the workmen of this establishment had inflicted upon General Haynau, the flogger of Hungarian women. He thought their conduct on that occasion worthy of recognition. (Loud cheers.) He was proud and happy to come amongst working men. (Cheers.) Mr. Plymcott then proposed the "Health of Garibaldi," which was drunk with deafening cheers. The general then went round the yards of the establishment, which were filled with the wives and children of

### GARIBALDI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

were a few police constables only on duty.

GARIBALDI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday Garibaldi visited the Crystal Palace, in order to receive an address and sword from the Italians in England. Shortly after two o'clock the 24,000 well-dressed people who had crowded into the transept, or climbed the Handel Orchestra and surrounding galleries, had just been properly marshalled and placed by Mr. Bowley, who has a remarkable faculty for managing such vast irregular armies, when a cheer coming up from the northern wing announced that the general and his friends were approaching. There is something singularly affecting in the march of a great cheer. You hear it first istuly in the distance, but even then you can tell that it comes from the throats of thousands of prople. Gradually it swells louder and nearer, until it comes out in full burst like a torrent, and then every one ries, cheers in response, and rushes in the direction of the sound. The cheer fr. m the north end of the Palace soon started the whole of the central company to their legs, and a rush was made to the tropical regions. Flying past Egyptian columns, locking not back on marvels of Greek or It man art, rushing through the golden tilagree of the Alhambra court, or tumbling over the many coloured knick-nackery of the Renaissance, the company ran madly on in the direction of the cheer, and on emerging from the gloomy Byzuntine temple, they suddenly felt the warm air of the tropics, and found themselves all at once brought up by a sight which those who witnessed it will not speedily forget. At the foot of the mammoth tree, in a sort of recess which looked like a chapel, the apostle of liberry stood preaching his creed to an audience of his countrymen, who, here gathered round him, are driven positively frantic with enthusiasm. The general word him, are driven positively frantic with enthusiasm. The general word him, are driven positively frantic with enthusiasm. The general word him, are driven positively frantic with enthusiasm. The general model

when uttered in his own noble language, on an audience of his admiring countrymen:

"I thank you (he said), Italian fellow countrymen for the manner in which you have received me. You share with me, I know, the feeling of gratitude to the noble and glorious English nation for the help which they have given to us, and the magnificent manner in which they have received me. (Cheers.) England has helped us in evil times as well as in good times. The English people assisted us in our war with Southern Italy, and even now the hospitals of Naples are supplied from the abundance sent to us from this country. I speak from what I know, that the Queen and the Government of England, represented by Lord Palmerston—(great cheers)—Lord Russell and Mr. Gladsone, have done wonders for our native Italy. (Cheers.) If it had not been for this country we should still have been under the yoke of the Bourbons at Naples. If it had not been for the English Government I should never have been permitted to pase the Stratts of Messica (Cheers.) Countrymen, our landing at Naples would have been prevented, if possible, oy those despots who are now trying to crush poor little Denmark. It is sad when two colossi are seen trying to put down a little country that has no assistance from any one, and has only its native strength to resist the invaders. (Great cheering.) Countrymen, I am not a soldier by profession. I only took up the trade of a caldier when I found rabbers in my house, and I traved native strength to resist the invaders. (Great cheering) Countrymen, I am not a soldier by profession. I only took up the trade of a soldier when I found robbers in my house, and I toued a soldier to expel them. (Great cheering.) I became a soldier to fight against the oppressors of my coun ry. (Renewed obsers) Countrymen, I admire this noble nation which stands so proudly at the head of the civilization of the world. I have seen since I have been in this country a great deal—more, perhaps than you are aware of—I have seen one great thing—half a million of people kept in order by a dozen policemen—plain, simple policemen—and when I speak of English policemen I take off my his action to the word), for there are no gendarmes, no a this country. They cannot live in its free sir. (Che know how this great fact is brought about? I will to because the English people love their Queen. The Enhie proceeded to say, "have a respect for the laws know are good and just, and they love their free nation. The English people have not only pity and others; they have so ething here (placing his his heart). Let the conduct of Englishmen be a lesson is imitiat them, and admire their noble and sple tions, and their imperishable love of liberty. (Cland is envied by every country. Although she his all know to be the bravest army in the works 150 000 citizens, called volunteen, and if ever has 150000 citizens, called volunteers, and if ever should arise, if ever this country should be invaded, it would have the support of millions of brave and gall supposing—but this is unlikely—that their united struct be sufficient to resist the invader, then, if our poor our arms and our lives, could be of any service, we to ready to come and assist them, as they have helpe cheering.)

Os reany to come and assess the Cueen ("the dear Queening.")
When the general named the Queen ("the dear Queening.") the enthusiasm of his auditors was most marself was not a little moved as he thought of our happ our still mourning Sovereign. He was now conducte which Mr. Strange had, at the expense of the Italia served in the room of the School of Art, which did

After luncheon the general was conducted in an along the gallery, where he lingered, admiring the luncheon the general was conducted in an along the gallery, where he lingered, admiring the luncquatorial foliage, here maintained almost as perfectly lines of Cancer. But when he had seen something of the building—and it is a thousand pities that he dig the pleasant things of Penge Palace—and was wheel box erected for his accommodation, the cheering but the dig is presented with a honquet which he keep that an along the presented with a honquet which he keep. Italian ladies presented with a bouquet, which he k ledged, and when Mr. H. Negretti handed the generappointed for him, whence he, evidently moved, eck plaudits of the many thomands who, whether in sight

plaudits of the many thousan's who, whether in sight raised their voices in one glorious welcome, worthy of worthy of its object. Long before the cheering he band struck up the Garibaldian Hymn, and most cup joyous strains sound amid the warm greetings of the The concert was almost entirely a national affair in the programme was of Italian origin, the singer lian—at least, from one or other of the Italian ornductor also was Italian. On the lower platforn orchestra were congregated round the chair of Sig conductor, the following singers from the Italian op Vitalli, Bettleheim, Rossi, and Fricci; Signors M Graz'ani, Neri-Baraldi, Gasperozi, and Mr. Santle a complete and efficient, if not very large, orchestra On the platform were seated the Dowager Duch land, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Marqui Joseph Paxton, and some other fashionable and dissonages.

sonages.

The Italian committee now began their presengeneral; and Signor Serena, the secretary, step

general; and Signor Serens, the secretary, step said,—

"Accept, O general, this sword, which the Italia London present to you as a mark of their adminement of their exception given to you by noble and May this sword, handed to you in a temple of per of Venice, he destined to assist in the accomplishmen pendence of our beloved Italy."

Garibaldi, taking the exquisite weapon replied—

"I thank you, Italiane, for this beautiful present you I will never uncheath it in the cause of tyrants it only in support of oppressed nationalities. I hop with me to Rome and to Venice." (Great cheering) The Italian Committee next presented their addited by Signor Rossini.

"The Italian Committee then offered the general "The Italian Cockade," representing a beautiful bouquet of red and write flowers, surrounded with Garibaldi thanked the deputation for the pictur them that he would cherish it as a most interestivist to Eugland. visit to Eugland.

Signor Serene next presented Menotti with the "Accept, Menotti, this sword, given to you by London, and use it as you have commenced, fighting your father, as a worthy son of Garibaldi."

The general was then conducted to the balcon

The general was then conducted to the balcot overlooking the gardens and the exquisite prospec the fountains play.

Garibaldi returned, in the order of his arrival, the and Brixton, and over Westminster-bridge to the and Brixton, and over Westminster-bridge to the and the general called upon the Dake of Somerset, when the play of Somerset, who hately absent. The general reached Stafford Hot five o'clock, without exhibiting any signs of fatiguaring almost throughout his journey to the Palaconal refused to have the carriage closed, and enjoye whole way.

whole way.

At a quarter to eight o'clock Garibaldi, accompand the Duke of Sutberland, proceeded House to dine with the Premier and Viscount where a distinguished party were invited to meet the evening Lady Palmerston had an assembly.

On Sunday, at half-past ten o'clock, Garibal House for Teddington, returning to London about o'clock.

O'clock.

Later in the afternoon Sir Harry Verney, I
Stafford House, and had an interview with the gedrove to the residence of Miss Florence Nighti
street, returning to Stafford House at four c'clock.

In the evening Garibaldi dined with M. Fathern

MONDAY AT THE CRYSTAL PAL

At balf-past twelve o'clock, on Monday, the general character of the Crystal Palace.

At the Crystal Palace the day had been named in the Crystal Palace the day had been named in the control of Caribaldi, and according to general extensive the seventh of the assembling of a multitude with which those great halls are familiar. The everything that could be desired for such a jour playing in full leveliness the charms of the grounding scenery. The official returns give the total via 24,000 and 25,000.

In general character the arrangements and decor

In general character the arrangements and decorlar to those of Saturdav, but the proceedings, of codifferent. Garibaldi, then a spectator, was now to
part in the day's performance, and for his accome
seat was set upon the plat'orm or dais, across which
were to move in turn. The state box which he ocday was now untenanted, save with some staflowers. The approaches to the platform were key
and a large epace, filled with seats, immediately be
was railed off for the use of members of the deputthese had presented their addresses and figeneral. With such exceptions, the great
the building was left open to spectators ar-In general character the arrangements and decor-

### IBALDI IN ENGLAND.

ning. at eight o'clock, General Garibaldi left Mr Plymont's priva's carriage, on a visit to the Barclay and Perkins at Bankside. The general received by the members of the firm, and concole of the extensive premises; the various produced in the extensive premises; the various produced in the extensive premises; the various produced in the stonished at the vast extent of the works after inspecting the warehouses and cellars, the total busded horses are accommodated. As a named "Baby," standing about eighteen as much admired by the general, and at the master of the stables, and amidst the cheers of whom there are thirty, he rechristened the i," by which name it will henceforth be known, then conducted to one of the large warehouses, astefully fitted up for the occasion, and around lileries in which the whole of the worken were the centre was a large hogshead, on the top of rait tankards of "Barclay's stout." The cheering entry of the general was of the most enthusiastic again and again repeated. A tankard of stout led to the general has drank to the health of the. He said he had read with great delight some ell-merited chastisment the workmen of this esimiliated upon General Haynau, the florger of Hun-He thought their conduct on that occasion worthy Loud cheers.) He was a working man himself—aard for freedom. (Loud cheers.) He was proud an amongst working men. (Cheers.) Mr. Plymont the "Health of Garibaldi," which was drunk with The general then went round the yards of the hich were filled with the wives and children of the ning, at eight o'clock, General Garibaldi left ne amongst working men. (Thereta, which was drunk with the "Health of Garibaldi," which was drunk with. The general then went round the yards of the hich were filled with the wives and children of the discome difficulty in getting along from the present to obtain the gratification of shaking his handwever, accommodated all who could get near him, speaking several kind words to the children. After an hour the general and his attendants left, having there of the firm for the courtesy shown to him, brivate one, few, except those connected with the soft he intended honours, there were not many d about the brewery on his arrival. He had not however, before the news spread round the neighbour his leaving several thousand persons lined the by whom he was enthusiastically received. There e constables only on duty.

#### LDI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

e constables only on duty.

LLDI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Garibaldi visited the Crystal Palace, in order to se and sword from the Italians in England. Shortly the 24,000 well-dressed people who had crowded i, or climbed the Handel Orchestra and surrounding nat been properly marshalled and placed by Mr. sa remarkable faculty for managing such vast irrehen a cheer coming up from the northern wing anegeneral and his friends were approaching. There ingularly affecting in the march of a great cheer. It faintly in the distance, but even then you can tell must he throats of thousands of people. Gradually and nearer, until it comes out in full burst like a mevery one rises, cheers in response, and rushes in the sound. The cheer fir m the north end of the tried the whole of the central company to their legs, made to the tropical regions. Flying past Egyptian ing not back on marvels of Greek or R. manari, rushing coloured knick-nackery of the Renaissance, the comply on in the direction of the cheer, and on the gloomy Byzantine temple, they saidenly air of the tropics, and fond themselves all tup by a sight which those who witnessed it will right. At the foot of the mammoth tree, in a sort of tooked like a chapel, the apostle of liberry stood creed to an andience of his sountrymen, who, here I him, are driven positively frantic with enthusiasm. Ore his simple, but manly and pictures que, costume grey; over his head were held large banners of the right and the descending folds of the latter formed a te frame for the living picture of which the Liberator and central figure. Midway down the staircase over ingle Italian working man, and the absorbed attenenthusiasm with which this poor fellow gazed poll-chosen chief was by no means the least interesting proceedings of this remarkable meeting. Those who a heart the general merely utter a few monosylables ere perfectly astoniahed at the musical flow of his mapsaking in his native tongue, about his native is exiled countrymen. The depth and resonance of eaking voice is well known

on (he said), Italian fellow countrymen for the manntrymen:—
on (he said), Italian fellow-countrymen for the manyou have received me. You share with me, I know, gratitude to the noble and glorious English nation for the they have given to us, and the magnificent manner y have received me. (Cheera.) England has helped mes as well as in good times. The English people our war with Southern Italy, and even now the hosples are supplied from the abundance sent to us from I speak from what I know, that the Queen and the of England, represented by Lord Palmerston—(great d Russell and Mr. Gladsone, have done wonders for aly. (Cheers.) If it had not been for this country ill have been under the yoke of the Bourbons at Naplesbeen for the English Government I should never have sed to pass the Straits of Messias (Cheers.) Countryding at Naples would have been prevented, if possible, pots who are now trying to crush poor little Denmark, en two colossi are seen trying to put down a little than no assistance from any one, and has only its gith to resist the invaders. (Great cheering.) Country-not a soldier by profession. I only took up the trade when I found robbers in my house, and I turned expel them. (Great cheering.) I became a soldier inst the oppressors of my coun ry. (Reuewel dheers), I admire this noble nation when I shave seen since I have as country a great deal—more, perhaps than you are have seen one great thing—half a million of people has country a great deal—more, perhaps than you are have seen one great thing—half a million of people r by a dozen policemen—plain, simple policemen—and

when I speak of English policemen I take off my hat (suiting the action to the word), for there are no gendarmes, no monohards in this country. They cannot live in its free air. (Cheers.) Do you know how this great fact is brought about? I will tell you. It is because the English people love their Queen. The English people, he proceeded to say, "have a respect for the laws, which they know are good and just, and they love their free and glorious nation. The English people have not only pity and sympathy for others; they have so ething here (placing his hand upon his heart). Let the conduct of Englishmen be a lesson to us. Let us imitate them, and admire their noble and splendid institutions, and their innerishable love of liberty. (Cheers.) English is envised by every country. Although she has get what we all know to be the bravest army in the world, she also has 150 000 citizens, called volunteers, and if ever the occasion should arise, if ever this country should be invaded, the volunteers would have the support of millions of brave and gallant men. Or supposing—but this is unlikely—that their united strength should not be sufficient to resist the invader, then, if our poor feeble efforts, our arms and our lives, could be of any service, we should all eways to ready to come and assist them, as they have helped us." (Great cheering.)

When the general named the Queen ("the dear Queen"—"Cars when I speak of English policemen I take off my hat (suiting the

cheering.)
When the general named the Queen ("the dear Queen"—"Cara
When the general named the Queen ("the dear Queen"—"Cara When the general named the Queen ("the dear Queen"—"Cara Regina") the enthuisam of his auditors was most marked, and him-self was not a little moved as he thought of our happy country and our still mourning Sovereign. He was now conducted to luncheon, which Mr. Strange had, at the expense of the Italian Committee, served in the room of the School of Art, which did great credit to

which Mr. Strange had, at the expense of the Italian Committee, served in the room of the School of Art, which did great credit to the caterer.

After luncheon the general was conducted in an invalid's chair along the gallery, where he lingered, admiring the luxuriance of the equatorial foliage, here maintained almost as perfectly as within the lines of Cancer. But when he had seen something of the beauties of the building—and it is a thousand pities that he did not see more of the pleasant things of Penge Palace—and was wheeled towards the box erected for his accommodation, the cheering began and continued in wonderful bursts for five or six minutes, when four young Italian ladies presented with a bouquet, which he kindly acknowledged, and when Mr. H. Negretti handed the general to the chair appointed for him, whence he, evidently moved, schoowledged the plaudits of the many thousands who, whether in sight or out of sighs, raised their voices in one glorious welcome, worthy of England and worthy of its object. Long before the cheering had subsided the band struck up the Garibaldian Hymn, and most curiquely did the joyous strains sound amid the warm greetings of the multitude.

The concert was almost entirely a national affair. Every piece in the programme was of Italian origin, the singers were all Italian—at least, from one or other of the Italian operas—and the conductor also was Italian. On the lower platform of the grand orebestra were congregated round the chair of Signor Ardiri, the conductor, the following singers from the Italian operas:—Mdlles. Vitalli, Bettlehelm, Rossi, and Fricci; Signors Mario, Giuglini, Grez'ani, Neri-Baraldi, Gasperoui, and Mr. Santley. There was a complete and efficient, if not very large, orchestra and chorus. On the platform were seated the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Marquis of Lorn, Sir Joseph Paxton, and some other fashionable and distinguished personages.

The Italian committee now began their presentations to the

Sonages.

The Italian committee now began their presentations to the general; and Signor Serena, the secretary, stepping forward,

"Accept, O general, this sword, which the Italians resident in London present to you as a mark of their admiration, and in memory of the reception given to you by noble and free England. May this sword, handed to you in a temple of peace by an exile of Venice, be destined to assist in the accomplishment of the independence of our beloved Italy."

Garibaldi, taking the exquisite weapon replied—
"I thank you, Italians, for this beautiful present. I promise you I will never unsheath it in the cause of tyrants, and will draw it only in support of oppressed nationalities. I hope yet to carry it with me to Rome and to Venice." (Great cheering)

The Italian Committee next presented their address, which was read by Signor Rossin.

The Italian Committee then offered the general a picture called

read by Signor Rossini.

The Italian Committee then offered the general a picture called "The Italian Cockade," representing a beautiful girl holding a bouquet of red and write flowers, surrounded with green leaves. Garibaldi thanked the deputation for the picture, and assured them that he would cherish it as a most interesting record of his visit to Fundand. visit to Eugland.

Signor Serene next presented Menotti with the sword, saving

in doing so—

"Accept, Menotti, this sword, given to you by the Italians of London, and use it as you have commenced, fighting by the side of your father, as a worthy son of Garibaldi."

The general was then conducted to the balcony on the south overlooking the gardens and the exquisite prospect beyond, to see

fountains play.

aribaldi returned, in the order of his arrival, through Dulwich Gartoald returned, in the order of his arrival, knowing brundled and Brixton, and over Westminster-bridge to the Admiralty, where the general called upon the Duke of Somerset, who was unfortunately absent. The general reached Stafford House at half-past five o'clock, without exhibiting any signs of fatigue. It had been raining almost throughout his journey to the Palaca, but the general refused to have the carriage closed, and enjoyed his cigar the whole way.

whole way.

At a quarter to eight o'clock Garibaldi, accompanied by his two sons and the Duke of Sutherland, proceeded to Cambridge House to dine with the Premier and Viscountess Palmerston, where a distinguished party were invited to meet him. Later in the evening Lady Palmerston had an assembly.

On Sunday, at half-past ten o'clock, Garibaldi left Stafford House for Teddington, returning to London about half-past two o'clock.

o'clock.

Later in the afternoon Sir Harry Verney, M.P., called at Staford House, and had an interview with the general, whom he drove to the residence of Miss Florence Nightingale, in Parkstreet, returning to Stafford House at four o'clock.

in the evening Garibaldi dined with M. Fabricoli, at Claphen

#### MONDAY AT THE ORYSTAL PALACE.

At balf-past twelve colock, on Monday, the general left Stafford House for the Crystal Palace. At the Crystal Palace the day had been named for "the people's reception" of Garibaldi, and according to general expectation it was to have witnessed the assembling of a multitude vaster than any with which those great halls are familiar. The weather proved everything that could be desired for such a journey and for displaying in full leveliness the charms of the grounds and surrounding scenery. The official returns give the total visitors at between 24.000 and 25.000. 24.000 and 25,000.

In general character the arrangements and decorations were simi In general character the arrangements and decorations were similar to those of Saturdav, but the proceedings, of course, were widely different. Garibaldi, then a spectator, was now to take a leading part in the day's performance, and for his accommodation a raised seat was set upon the plat'orm or dais, across which the deputations were to move in turn. The state box which he occupied on Saturday was now untenanted, save with some stands of beautiful flowers. The approaches to the platform were kept perfectly clear, and a large space, filled with seats, immediately below the platform was railed off for the use of members of the deputations as soon as these had presented their addresses and filled before the general. With such exceptions, the great central area of the building was left open to spectators and before three

o'clock, the time named for the presentation of the addresses, was packed so closely as more than once to threaten the stability of of the barriers, shout as these appeared. The survivors and representatives of the English Garbatdian Legion, a handful of active, determined-looking men. guarded the immediate avenues to the platform, in front of which was stationed the band known as "Distin's" in a dark moform not unlike that of the London Bild. Brigate but all with the Garibaldian bats and cockades. Batween the Garibaldians and this band, composed of workmen in Mr. Distin sestablishment, a very cordial feeling exists, Mr. Distin having presented twelve bugles to the English Legion at the time it was setting out for Italy. At last a movement towards the platform attraced attention, and a distinguished party, comprising the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blautyre, the Duke of argyll, and other members of the nobility, took their places in the reserved seats G-ribaldi, who was accompanied by the members of his staff and family, was received on his arrival by the City and Working Men's Committees that on the former occasion organized his progress from the Nine Elms Station to Stafford House; by Mr. Bossin, secretary of the Italian Committee, and Mr. Negretti; by Mr. Bowley, the manager, and by Mr. Grove, the secretary, of the Crystal Palace Company. He was conducted without loss of time to the platform, and coming into view of the main body of the people, was halled with such enthusiaem that the strains of the band heralding the advent of the "Conquering Hero" were all but drowned. Bowing his simple exhausting his arrival, the deputations had been drawn up he the ploture-gallery. Here was balled with such enthusiaem that the strains of the band heralding the name of the town or the society with beauty is a banner withbiling the name of the town or the society and the continuous strains of the Welsh Congregational Discenters," in what is the was the deputations and a fashery king-ingeries took with the simple of the wou M.P.; and from Lambeth, introduced by Mr. Doulton, M.P.; and from Lambeth, introduced by Mr. Doulton, M.P. Next followed the scoieties of various kinds, the Friends of Fatherland, with a very large banner, coming first in order. After them marched the representatives of the Norwood Working Men's Institute, the two last members wearing the uniform of the local corps of volunteers. The Surrey green was, of course, welcomed by the assembly, but for Garibaldi it possessed peculiar interest; he stopped the wearers, inquired into the matter from friends surrounding his chair, and shaking hands with those who had so attracted his attention, parted from 'them with the words' Brave volunteers!' Deputations from the Working Men's Club of Hastings, the Working Men of Brentford, the Maidstone Reform Association, the Ancient Society of Cogers, the Streatham Temperance Association, the Ancient Societies passed in rapid succession, and presented their addresses. When the turn came of the Central Horicultural Society, it appeared that they had organized a slight piece of stage effect. Two children, a boy and a girl, in fancy dresses, in which, as before, Garibaldian colours predominated, brought to the general silver baskets, containing a quantity of rare fruits. These he accepted with much gratification, placing them beside his chair with the addresses, which by this time were growing into a formidable pile, and did not suffer his little friends to leave till he and they were on excellent terms. Next came the representatives of the Norredich Working Men's Association of the Contractives of the Oracle Orange

of the assembly, but when the general and his party quitted the platform with the object of reaching a point overlooking the grounds a sudden rush was made to seize the opportunity of shaking hands with him, forgetting apparently that the sensation by this time had lost the novelty for him, at any rate. And so vigorous was the onset of the general's anmirers, and such imminent peril was the onset of the general's anmirers, and such imminent peril did it threaten to his weakened limbs, that the utmost exertions of friends, followers, police, and all the officials at the moment upon the spot were required to cover his retreat.

Some twenty minutes later, when the crowd had in a great measure foresken the hullding for the ground. Caribally recovered in

sure forsaken the building for the grounds, Garibaldi reappeared in one of the galleries overlooking the gardens, and was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. The scene afforded him unbounded

In returning from the Crystal Palace General Garibaldi drove through Peckham, and received the following address from the boys

through Feckham, and received the following address from the boys of the Upper School:—
"Dear General Garibaldi.—English boys love you; they would like you to feel that you have more than two sons, many more, in this land. They are abankful to learn that your wound is healed. They know that disaster does not daunt you, and they hope that delay will not vex you, but that you will wait without wearying until others shall have been trained to tread in your footsteps. That you may live in health and peace to look on worthy followers one hundred and eighty-five of us heartily pray."
Garibaldi returned from the Palace to the residence of Mr. Seely, M.P., at Prince's-gate.

Garibaldi returned from the Falace to the resolution of M.P., at Prince's-gate.

At half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening the general left Mr. Seely's residence, to dine with the Marquis and Marchioness of Clauricarde in Stratton-street.

Later in the evening Lady Clauricarde received a select party invited to meet General Garibaldi.

Garibaldi retired shortly after eleven o'clock, conducted to his carriage by the Marquis of Clauricarde.

The party broke up at midnight.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

It will be learned with some surprise that our Italian visitor General Garibald, leaves England to return to his island home at Caprera. The surprise that might be felt will however, he much lessened when it is considered that since the general's stoy in London he has been subjected to such a degree of excitement, and has been compelled to undergo an amount of labour which would have tried the constitution of a young and vigorous man, and which it is now discovered has greatly retarded his recovery, if it has not jeopardised his health to a serious extent. Although no fears were entertained up to a late period last week that General Garibaldi would be enabled to visit the north of England, and pay all the visits he had promised to make which he, in fact, is most anxious to do, his medical advisers now imperatively urge the necessity of retirement and rest Garibaldi obeys these requirements reluctantly, as he is deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitude towards the English nation for the demonstrations made in his honour during his visit to England, with which he has been exceedingly pleased. The general goes to Corawall to visit Colonel Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman;" and, after staying with him for two days, will sail from Plymouth on Monday, for Caprera, in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht.

The following letter has been addressed by the eminent sur-DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The following letter has been addressed by the eminent sur-ceon, Dr. Ferguson, to Colonel Chambers, the zealous iriend of

the general:—

"16, George-street, Hanover-square.

"My dear Colonel Chambers,—From all I can see I fear that the general is undertaking much more than is conducive to his health and comfort, and possibly more than a man under the circumstances could stand. I have written to the Duke of Sutherland and to Mr. Seely to this effect; and knowing how warmly you are attached to the general I write to the same effect to you.

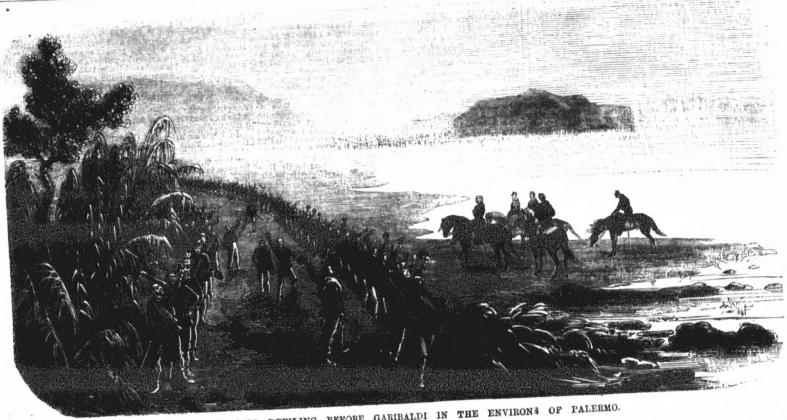
"Yours, very sincerely,
"Colonel Chambers, Stafford House."

"W. Ferguson.

On Monday, the general left in the Duke of Sutherland's carriage, accompanied by Mr Karl Blind, to pay visits. The general drove first to the residence of Mr. Karl Blind, in Townshend-road, St. John's-wood, where he paid his respects to Mrs. Karl Blind, and the members of her tamily. Thence the general proceeded to call on M. Ledru Rollin, in St. John's-wood-park, and subsequently upon M. Louis Blanc in Melina-place, in the same neighbourhood, with both of whom he had short interviews.

On Wednesday, the general received the honorary freedom of the City of London, presented in a gold box value 160 guineas.

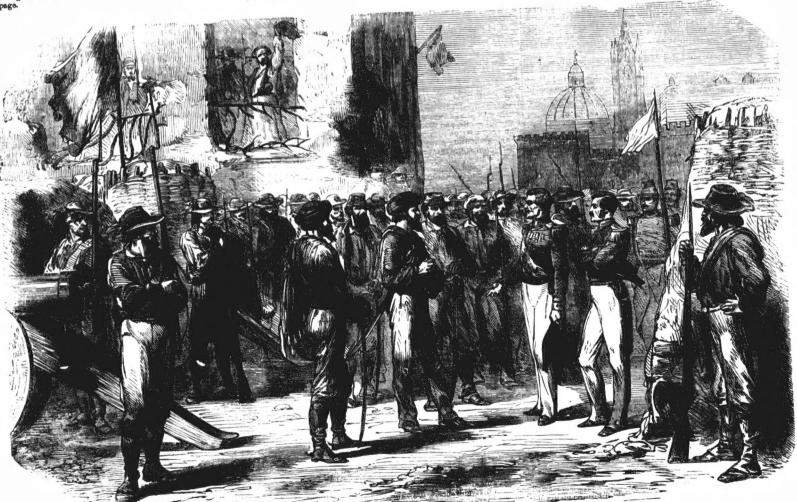
when the turn cane of the Cautal Harrichural Society, it appeared that they had organized a slight piece of stage effect. Two for the control of the control



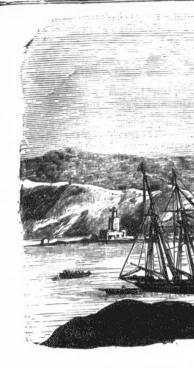
VOLUNTEERS DEFILING BEFORE GARIBALDI IN THE ENVIRONS OF PALERMO.

TASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF GARIBALDI.

Jis our last impression we gave memoir of Garibaldi, with several flustrations of indicates the life of the great hero. We now illustrations of indicates deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting before Garibaldi in the entire of the first of "volunteers deliting and the season of the first of the



GENERAL GARIBALDI RECEIVING, IN THE MIDST OF THE BARRICADES, THE NEAPOLITAN NEGOTIATORS.



A PRESENT FOR THE KING OF THE Hampshire Independent of Saturday states a working man residing at Shirley, near addressed a letter to Viscennt Palmerston, whether it would be proper for him to present mark a small park of artillery of which he is a pplication Mr. Waterman received a reply, to



oublishes, together with a subsequent corre-between this patriotic Esglishman and Gen-"20, Downing" in 20, Downing of the 3rd inst, to say that he does not co-be any impropriety in your giving to the guns which you describe, but that he shot that the Danish Government is sufficient artillery "I remain your obedient of the work of the subsequent of t "W. Waterman, Esq.







lazzo was another important passage in the life give on the opposite page a general view of a battle. Melazzo, situated on the north ahore, miles from Messina, lies only a couple of miles main road leading along the sea shore from ma, and is connected withit by a branch of the tain chain which intersects the laland for its a much more rapid fall towards the north than lor; hence its slopes are much more capable of xposed to being outflanked. The deep beds of xposed to being outflanked. The deep beds of are so many positions guarding the approach to always asfe on that side, while on the other the lopes and the almost complete absence of transite position equally side. This is, above all, the southood of Melazzo, where a long mountain spur, if Papacuri, runs down close to the sea. On the lies the peninsula on which stands the castle of this point backwards the mountain approaches to the sea, making all operations over the mound more difficult, until 5 ou come to Gesso, where the south esst, and descends to Messina.



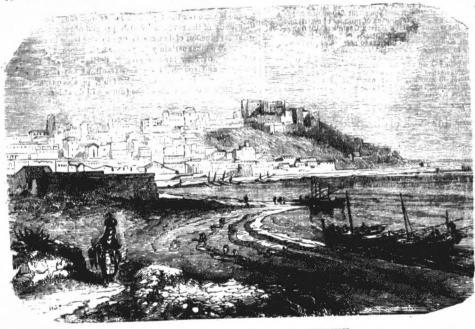
ITAN NEGOTIATORS.

THE FORTS AT MESSINA.

THE FORTS AT MESSINA.

A PRESENT FOR THE KING OF DENMARK.

The Hampshire Independent of Saturday states that Mr. Waterman, a working man residing at Shirley, near Southampton, lately addressed a letter to Visceunt Palmerston, asking his lordship whether it would be proper for him to present to the King of Denmark a small park of artillery of which he is the owner. To this mark a small park of artillery of which he is the owner. To this popular in the proprietor of the small park of artillery men, and in should feel sented above, consisting of fourteen 4-pounder field-pieces, sented above, consisting of fourteen 4-pounder field-pieces,

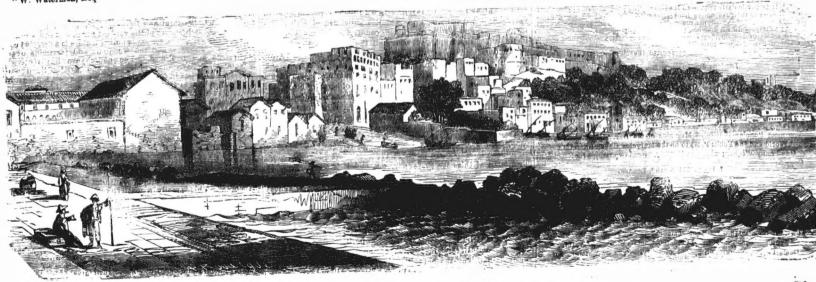


THE TOWN AND FORT

The town and form of the first of the



GARIBALDIS HEAD QUARTERS AT MESSINA.



GENERAL VIEW OF MELAZZO.

THE PEOPLE'S EDITION OF SHAKSPERE, ILLUSTRATED.

TWO COMPLETE PLAYS IN EVERY NUMBER. ONE PENNY.

No. I, published on Wednesday, April 13th, contains "HAMLET" AND "OTHELLO,"
WITH PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE, AND TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

A Complete Play for One Halfpenny. No. 2 published on Wednesday, April 20th, contain "WINTERS TALE" AND "CYMBELINE,"
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

NOTICE.—The whole thirty-seven Plays, with Life and Portrait of the Author, will be complete in Eighteen Penny Numbers.

ASK FOR THE PEOPLE'S EDITION.

London: John Dicks, 818, Strand, and all Bookseller "SHAKSPERE" FOR THE MILLIONS.

"SHAKSPERE" FOR THE MILLIONS.

The celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson very justly observed that "Shakspere had long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of literary merit." His name has become immortal; and his works, as they have descended from one generation to another, have received new homeurs at every transmission. The secret of this marvellous success is that Shakspere is, above all others, the poet of nature, ever holding up to his readers a fatifird mirror of manners and of life. He has, moreover, united the powers of exciting isoghter and sorrow, not only in one mind, but in one composition. Almost all his plays are divided between serious and indicrous characters, and in the development of their plot, sometimes produce gravity and sadness, and sometimes merriment and laughter.

Thus, throughout all time, must the popularity of Shakspere endure; and the fame of the Bard of Avon will go down to the latest posterity. At this present moment, especially, is the image of the poet in every mind, and his name upon every tongue. The month of April marks the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. The event is to be celebrated in divers ways in different places:—but it would appear as if the most becoming and suitable method of commemoration in this case would be the placing of the poet's works within the reach of the great masses of the population.

AN EDITION OF SHAKSPERE

THE MILLIONS;

got up in the most elegant style, and issued at the cheapest possible price.

price.

In fulfilment of this design, the Public are respectfully informed that on Wednesday, April 13, the First Number was ready for delivery, Price One Penny. It censists of sixty-four pages of letter-press, and two engravings, and contains

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK; OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

This number is offered as a specimen of those which are to follow.

The entire work, comprising the whole thirty-seven Plays, will be completed in eighteen numbers, Price One Penny each, thus forming the cheapest and most attractive edition of Shakspere's dramas ever issued from the press.

Press.
No. 1, in illustrated coloured wrapper, with a portrait of the great poet.
Price One Penny. Give early orders.
London: John Dicks, No. 313, Strand.

HOGARTH'S PICTURES.

THERE are few persons who are unacquainted with the name of that great artist, who may have been said to trite rather than paint with the brush; but there are vast numbers to whom his admirable works are completely unknown. That this class of persons should desire to have a knowledge of those muster-pieces of ari is natural enough; and it is somewhat a matter of astonishment that the spirit of enterprise should not have already placed shem within the reach of "the millions." There can be no doubt that the merits of these pictures would be universally appreciated, in the powers costages as they have long been in the proudest mansions; and if cheap literature places the works of the great master of dramatic writing in the hands of the humblest purchaser, it assuredly may accemplish the same in respect to the equally great master of dramatic painting. For as SHAKEFERE stands is the head of one school, so dees Hocarri occupy the loftlest padestal in the other; and the latter has displayed with the penoil as much werealtilty of genius as the former has shown with the pen in illustrating the familiar scenes of life.

miliar scenes of life.

see few observations are prefatory to the announcement of the immer publication of a

CHEAP EDITION

OF THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HOGARTH;

WORKS OF WILLIAM HOGARTH;

to be issued in Weekly Penny Numbers and Monthly Sixpenny Parts.
Each Weekly Number will contain eight large quarto pages, two Pictures,
with descriptive letter-press from the pen of one of the most eminent
anthors of the day.

The Monthly Parts will be issued in illustrated coloured wrappers, and
may be sent free by post for an extra penny.

The work will be got up in the handsomest style, no expense being spared
to produce engravings worthy of the great originals. A fine paper will be
used; and altogether, the volume, when complete, will be a perfect
miracle of beauty and of cheapness.

Hogarth's subjects are chosen from common life, amongst all classes of
society, in his own country, and in his own time. His style may be characterised as 'the satirical, "—the satire being sometimes humorous and comic,
sometimes grave, bitter and tragic. His comico-satirical vein may be seen
in the Enraged Musician, the March to Finchley, Beer Lane, &c.;—his
tragico-saurirical vein is exemplified in the Harlot's Progress, the Bake's
Progress, Gin Lane, &c. The series of Industry and Idleness and of
Marriage a la Mode contain pictures in both these veins. In all his works,
Hogarth unmercifully chastiess and lays bare the vices and weaknesses of
mankind, and displays them with the cruellest minuteness. At the same mankind, and displays them with the cruellest minuteness. At the sar time he never departs so widely from nature as to mar the effect of h

time he never departs so widely from nature as to mar the effect of his composition.

OBSERVS:—On Wednesday, April 27th, Number I will be issued in an fliestrated coloured wrapper, containing the Portrats of Hogarth, and the first two Pictures of the Series cathled Marriage a la Mode, with four large quarto pages of descriptive letter-press. Price One Penny \*\* It is particularly requested that intenning purcasers will give their orders carry to their respective booksellers, and that the booksellers themselves will adopt the proper precaution to ensure an adequate supply, so that no disappointment may be experienced in any quarter.

In small or remote places, where a difficulty arises in obtaining cheap serial publications, any intending purchaser may forward seven postage-stamps to the publisher, in order to receive the Monthly Part through the post.

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The most Popular Illustrated Magazine of the Day. Pro-World and the Public Press to be the Marvel of Cheap Literature. One Penny Weekly; Sixpence Monthly. Send two stamps for

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GRAND SHAKSPERE NUMBER

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

. In Number 829 of REYNOLDS'S MISCELLARY will be commenced an entirely New and Original Romance, entitled WILLIAM SHAKSPERE;

THE YOUTH, THE LOVER, AND THE POET. The same number will also contain SEVERAL SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of the
SHAKSPERE ANNIVERSARY,
London: J. DICKS, 318, Strand.

OALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.						H.	w	L	В.	
D.	D.						A.	M.	P.	M
3	8	Tercentenary Shakspere's Bi	rthda	y, 1	864	***	2	46	3	8
4	8	Fourth Sunday after Easter		***	***	***	3	21		38
5	M	Princess Alice born, 1843	***	***	***	***	3	57		15
6		New Orleans surrendered, 18	62	***	***	***	4	34		56
7		Bruce, the traveller, died, 179		***	***	***	5	15		38
8	T	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1785	***	***	***	***	6	58		81
9	F	Duke of Sussex, died, 1844	***	***	***		2	59	7	32
		Moon's changes.—Last quare Sunday Le	sons	9th,	4h. 8	34m.	a.n	a.		
		MORNING.			FIRE					
		Deut. 6; Acts 21.	Dout	7;	2 84	Pet	er :	5.		

NOTIUES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

stions for the Editor must contain na

\*\* All communications for the School mass contains and sections.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

TO OUR SURSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ELUSTRATED WERKLY NEWS and BETHOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sont post for the to give part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subserible for a quarter, so as to receive the Two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of Sa. Sd. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, S13,

quarter, so as to receive the Two newspapers through ass post, memit a subscription of Sa. 3d. to Mr. Jour Dicks, at the Office, \$13, Strand. Persons unable to produce the Preser Llucstrated Wikler, \$13, Strand. Persons unable to produce the Preser Llucstrated Wikler, Singer from newsweaders, or agonts, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 2a. 2d. for the Stamped Edition. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal. M. B.—You cannot obtain a free passage unless you are an agricultural labourer, or can do hard work in the open air. You must apply to S Walcott, Esq., Emigration Office, Park street, Westinizater Free passages are only granted to the Cape, to Anstrails, and to New Zealand. N. G.—Apply to Mr. William Eaden, solicitor, No. 10 Gray's-inn-square, relative to a divorce case. It will cost you about £30.

R. W.—A man may sue a woman for breach of promise of marriage.

Y. E.—The Koyai Benevolent Society, Sassex Chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, was esiabilabed for the assistance of persons in distress, by granting losses on scarrity without interest to persons of good character; by endeavouring to procure employment for such persons; by granting samal sums to those who, with a trifling assistance, would be enabled to emigrate, and affording them any other aid in the power of the Society and for the encouragement of industry, and the collection and diffusion of information tending to ameliorate the condition of the poor This society is more particularly intended for those who have seen better days Its president is Lord Raynham.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864 MEGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAL

Amonst other good results to be naturally anticipated from Garibaldi's visit to this country is a more correct and complete know edge and appreciation of his character on the part both of Englishmen at large and of other nations. Some may perhaps be disposed to think any such fuller knowledge and appreciation needless, if not impossible, Garibald's nature being in their judgment so simple and transparent that his virtues and his weaknesses must at once be thoroughly understood by all intelligent and candid minds. This is no doubt perfectly true of the more prominent features of his character and career. His heroic valour, quenchless patriotism, enthusissic love of liberty, sublime disinterestedness, and absolute devotion to the cause of the oppressed, lie on the surface, and are known as widely as his name. Those rare and noble qualities have deservedly attracted towards him the unbounded affection and respect of the great body of the people in every free country. They constitute the broad ground of the marvellous welcome he has received from all classes, but especially from the working people, amongst our selves, and looked at in this light, there is perhaps on record no instance of popular reverence and admiration at once not only so profound and universal, but so enlightened and so just Having visited our dockyards and arsenals, and seen on every side the accumulated proofs of our prolific industry, and enormous commerce, the evidences of our vast national wealth and power, there is still one spectacle that has affected him more than all besides and is evidently in his mind of far higher importance. "I have seen one great thing," he says, "half a million of people kept in order by a dozen policemen, plain simple policemen-for there are no gendarmes, no mouchards in this country, they cannot live in its free air." In a word, he is above all things else a thoroughly good and honest man, and all such men desire, if it be possible, to live just, peaceable, and orderly lives. The love of justice and the freedom of his country and his kind is the master passion of his nature, the supreme and controlling principle of his very being. If he could effectually serve these essential interests of humanity, if any opportunity offered for striking a blow in behalf of freedom, justice, and human progress, he has always been ready to do so at any hazard or sacrifice, never counting for a moment the personal

THE trade of this country is enormous, and it is on the increase still. What it would have been except for the cotton famine it is impossible to conjecture, since even with this drawback it almost exceeds calculation. There are signs, too, which indicate that, compared with its possible development, it may be regarded as only in its infancy. Trade is no longer unfashionable. The present age has outlived at least one folly of past times, and nobody now imagines that he loses caste or forfeits position by going into business. "Business," in fact, as commercially understood, has pretty well driven the old "liberal professions" from the field. The object of a man in entering life is now, we will not say, merely

to make money, but still to make money at a respectable rate and in a reasonable time. To these practical conditions he sacrifices with out the least hesitation the old ideas of "gentility." He considers that a gentlemen is not the less a gentleman on account of his occupation, so long as it be honourable, and not of a kind to induce deterioration of character. He has no idea of going for twenty years penniless in order to save his dignity. He wants to turn his industry promptly to account, and make the most he can by it, and so he goes into some active business more or less like trade. Just now, too, there is a fashion on the rise which may give a prodigious stimulus to such views. Joint-stock companies are gradually absorbing the business not only of hotels and banks, but of private firms in every branch of trade. Wherever there is an establishment known to be doing a great business and making great profits, we see a joint-stock co pany coming forward with proposals for buying it up and making it still larger and still more profitable. But at this rate we shall be all in trade before long. Every man you meet will be either a banker, a shipbuilder, an innkeeper, or a tradesman of some sort. The capital thrown into business will be doubled and trebled, and if other conditions remain as favourable as before the national trade and its profits would be doubled and trebled also. The trade of this country, besides being incredibly large, must needs be inconceivably productive. Whole districts of this metropolis represent its profits. Ride through Tyburnia or Belgravia, and you will pass street after street, terrace after terrace, and square after square in which every house indicates a good income. Perhaps £2 000 a year of money to spend is the very lowest amount at which you could put the average. Now, not one in fifty of these establishments represents an ancient inheritance or a long-descended estate. If all the landed gentry in the kingdom were to congregate in western London, they could not fill these acres upon acres of closely packed mansions. Yet the houses are always full and always well tenanted. You will hardly find one vacant if you look for it, and at the appointed hour of the day you may see the trim equipage draw up to each door with its unmistakable appliances of com petence and comfort. All this comes from trade. The money is made in "the City," and made with so much steadiness and certainty that Mr. Gladstone has more than once declared such incomes to be equal in many cases to any "permanent" incomes going. It is this trade, too, which produces that general prosperity which shapes the Budget. More money in more pockets means increased consumption of dutiable articles—that is to say, increased receipts from Customs and Excise. Last year, too, it meant more still, for the income tax itself yielded larger returns. In short, all that elasticity of the revenue" which permits of reduction of taxation without reduction of income is due to our trade in some shape or other. We must certainly be justified, therefore, in assuming that this trade, over by far the greater portion of its surface, is both profitable and sound. Its grand result, at any rate, is eminently statislactory. It keeps us comfortable, prosperous, and opulent; let us hope that the trade of the future will do at least as well.

# The Course

It is reported that on the 16th of May his Royal Highness Prince Alfred will embark on board the Racoon, 22, screw corvette, Captain the Count Gleichen, at Marseilles, for a cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. We believe it is intended to visit the Crimea and several other places which his royal highness had not an opportunity of visiting either in the St. George or Euryalus. It is expected that Prince Alfred will return to England about the end of July.

of July.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the annual dinner of his regiment, the 10th Hussars, which will take place at Willia's Rooms on May 28.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURSTHE private view of the works of this society was opened on Saturdisy, at the gallery in Pall Mall West. The murky state of the
atmosphere was rather favourable than otherwise to the success of
the exhibition, for, out of the \$23 drawings on the walls, there
was not one instance to which the term sombre might be applied.
Mr. Warren is as happy in his pictures of beech trees on the present
occasion as on any former period. The ycuthful feeling which animated Mr. Absolon years ago is still present in charming pictures
of "Sophia" and "Olivia," from the "Vicar of Wakedield." He has
also an expressive picture called the "Beacon," in which a pretty
young fisherwoman, whose lover is late on the ocean, stands near
a lonely rock on the coast, holding aloft a blazing torch, with the
view to attract the wanderer home. The effect of torchlight on
the handsome face of the maiden, and her plaintive, anxions expression, are all exquisitely wrought out. Mr. Absolon is represented by no less than eight drawings. Mr. Louis Haghe has
two large works. One represents the interior of the Cathedral
of Munster, in Westphalia; the other is "Torquato Tasso seeking
an asylum in the Couvent of St Onofrio, Rome" The president of
the institute, Mr. Henry Warren, has contributed six pictures. One
is called, "In the Woods where the sweet Nats grow." A charming
rustic damsel, healthful and light-hearted, placks nats from the
sunny, topmost branches of the verdant hazel, and drops them into
a little sister's lap. The scene of another picture is a descreted cottage
with closed shutters, and the woodbine and jessamine over the
porch wild and neglected. The churchyard has received its
tenants, who have died of shame and grief. Such a other
girl as we have left in the woods "where the sweet nuts grow" is
listening at the lowly door for the sounds of life and familiar
voices which are now mute. Mr. H. Corbould exhibits a grand
picture, the subject entitled "Mort d'Arthur." Four Eastern
scenes, fro THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS cenes, from the pencil of Mr. Carl Werner, sustain that master's high reputation. Mr. J. W. Whymper has, among others, an admirable picture, "Benfieet Ferry, looking over to Canvey Island, on the Thames." Mr. Mole sends a number of coast scenes, with pretty rosy children busied among the rocks. "A Study at Bootle, Cumberland," by Mr. James Fahey, presents a rude stone bridge over a shady streamlet. The restic children add additional interest to this charming study. One of the best pictures contributed by Mr. W. L. Leitch is a bright transcript from "Deeside, above Balmoral." This is really a masterpiece in colour. Mr. Bennett, among numerous drawings, is nowhere happier than in his picture of "Lock Marce, Ross-ahire." Here and there along the walls numerous flower and fruit pieces impart a pleasing influence to the whole gallery.

True uncoloured teas are now supplied by Messrs. Baker and Baker, Tes Merchants, London, through their agents in town and country. These teas combine flueflavour with lasting strength, and are more wholesome than the tea in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertissment.]

Beneral Rebs.

The office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty, vacas
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Childers, M.P. for Pontefract, and has been accepted by
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The other day a young couple, just returned from moon, at Studley, near Trowbridge, decided upon havin arm-chair" re-polished and re-stuffed. The difficulty was chair away, for grandma seldom vacated it. while the old dame was out of the way, the chair was while the old dame was out of the way, the chair was the upholsterer. On grandma's return she immediately chair and eagerly inquired for it. "Oh, I've sent it cleaned," said dutiful Dorothy. "What!" shricked it old lady, "there are four hundred pounds in bank-n seating!" A messenger was immediately despatched holsterer's for the chair, and it was returned, with trove safely deposited in the seating. Soon after t petitionat was foraged out and consigned to the rag-bag, dame rescued it in time, and displayed to her astonic daughter a large number of sovereigns sewed in the wristof Post.

dame rescued it in time, and displayed to her astomated aughter a large number of sovereigns sewed in the weighted Post.

The largest block of granite ever cut in Cornwal more than forty tons, was drawn by fifty horses to the Railway Station, and is intended for conveyance to Strwhere it will form portion of a monument to be endemory of the late Duke of Wellington by the present. By the latest advices from Melbourne we learn that Kean is now convalescent, and that he and Mrs. Kean time of the departure of this news, on the point of reprofessional labours. In fact, they have now determine the term of their engagements, which originally extesingle twelvemonth, to two years. After concluding the Shake-perian representations in Australia, they pury San Francisco, and will then proceed for a short time city of Sacramento. They will return to the port of Sand will then sail for Panama, cross the isthmus, and Nork. Here they will give a series of performances, a in turn Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washing finished their American tour, they will, according arrangements, return to England in July next year.

Some eighteen years ago, a woman of the name residing in Hurnhaven, while mending stockings, brok about the half of which entered the fleshy part of her knee, and could not be got out. She was treated at without success, and for several years suffered greatleg. With the exception of slight indications now the pressure of the needle, she had almost forgot abouter day, when she was astonished and gratified end of it come out at her heel, close by her ankle, whit out—P. terhead Sentinel.

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lunteers of Stowe Park, Buckingham, on Wednesday,
his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos ha
following corps to take part in the proceedings, vi
Berks, Cambridge, Derby, Essex, Gloucester, Heritord,
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A FATAL gun accident occurred at the village of York. Charles Ireland, an assistant at the private of Mr S Nelson, left a loaded gun in one of the house, and Harriet Suter, a young woman, the cook ament, took up the gun, and as she was carrying it; she let it fall with the butt-end on the floor. The othat the gun went off and shot Nelson in the face fellow died in two or three minutes. The girl was the gen was loaded.

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A YOUNG man in the employ of an eminent firm
Liverpool was committed on a charge of manslaught
He had mixed strychnine instead of James's powde
tion, and thus caused the death of a patient.

EXECUTIONS.—In the last five years 208 pers capitally convicted in England and Wales; seventy outed and one committed suicide on the morning execution. In Scotland eleven persons were capitathe five years, but only two were executed. In one persons were capitally convicted, and elever executed. In England, in the first three years of timerable proportion of the capital convictions were and the difference between the sentence passed a executed was often very great; sentence of death visiances, commuted to three, or even one year's important of passing through a reformatory school. In the cyears one convict sentenced to death was sent to be received free pardons.

The Kitchen of the Commons.—The report

received free pardons.

THE KITCHEN OF THE COMMONS.—The repor committee on the Kitchen and Kefreshmant Rooms Commons has been published. The principal during the session of 1863 was the transfer of the ing wine from the keepers of the rooms to three whereby cheapness, variety, and improved que secured. The business of the rooms appears to be rast the average number of dinners supplied daily ( whereby chesphess, visitely, search of the business of the rooms appears to be reas the average number of dinners supplied daily (cepted) during the present session is ninely, during last session. The following are the prommons have to pay in the refreamment-rooms 5d; cold meat and potatoes, is; beer and check turtle, or ox-tail, giblet, purces, &c.), is, ditto, 8d; muiton chop, each 9d; rumpsisek, mutton bone, is 6d; leg of lowl, slice of game and eggs, or slices of galantine, is. 6d.; half ac half dozen oysters, 6d; hot joints, is. 6d; table 5d; after four, p.m., is. In the tea-room the ta—A large cup of tea or coffee, without cream or 6d; ditto, with cream, 9d; a small cup of tea cream or brief and butter, 4d; ditto, with creaming of the cream of the coffee pot fall, with hereal and butter or toass, with eggs, prosched or boiled, is. 6d.

No ROOM GORPLEYS without a WILLOOX AND MACHING.—Bingle, compact, efficient, durable, signated to fulfied the regular mants of a perfect fan application at 185, Regant-atreet,—[Admits].

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## Beneral Rebs.

THE office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty, vacated by Mr. Stausfeld and declined by Mr. Baxter, has been offered to Mr. Childers, M.P. for Pontefract, and has been accepted by that gentleman. The writ for the vacatory in the representation of Ponte-

fract was moved for the other night.

The other day a young couple, just returned from the honeymoon, at Studley, near Trowbridge, decided upon having "the old
sym-chair" re-polished and re-stuffed. The difficulty was how to
send this chair away, for grandma seldom vacated it. One day,
while the old dame was out of the way, the chair was sent off to
the upholsterer. On grandma's return she immediately missed her
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Bristol Post.

The largest block of granite ever cut in Cornwall, weighing more than forty tons, was drawn by fifty horses to the Peurhyn Rallway Station, and is intended for conveyance to Strathfieldsaye, where it will form portion of a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington by the present duke.

By the latest advices from Melbourne we learn that Mr. Charles at Kean is now convalescent, and that he and Mrs. Kean were, at the time of the departure of this news, on the point of resuming their professional labours. In fact, they have now determined to prolong the term of their engagements, which originally extended over a single twelvementh, to two years. After concluding their round of Shak-perian representations in Australia, they purpose visiting San Francisco, and will then proceed for a short time to the inland city of Sacramento. They will return to the port of San Francisco, and will then sail for Panama, cross the isthmus, and steam to New York. Here they will give a series of performances, and will visit in turn Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Having finished their American tour, they will, according to present arrangements, return to England in July next year.

Some eighteen years ago, a woman of the name of Buchan, residing in turn haven, while mending stockings, broke her needle, about the half of which entered the fleshy part of her leg near the knee, and could not be got out. She was treated at the infirmary without success, and iconserved years suffered great pain in the leg. With the exception of slight indications now and again of the pressure of the needle, she had almost forgot shout it, till the other day, when she was astonished and gratified to see the one end of it come out at her heel, close by her ankle, when ake pulled it out—P terhead Sentinel.

The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a review of vo-

it out—P terhead Sentinel

THE Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a review of volunteers of Stowe Park, Buckingham, on Wednesday, June 22, and his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandes has invited the following corps to take part in the proceedings, viz.:—Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Derby, Essex, Glouceater, Heriford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancashire, Leicester, London, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Butland, Shropshire, Stafford, Surrey, Warwick and Worcester.

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Aparliamentary return just issued states that the total number of electors for cities and borouchs in England and Wales was 468,966 in 1862-8, and 487 064 in 1863-4. The total number of electors for connties was 534,085 in 1862-3, and 535,788 in 1863-4.

The North Star returned to New York on the 28th ult. from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, which was spoken at sea in a sinking condition. The North Star cruised as far south as Bermuda, and to east long 55 W., lat. 33 N., making a zigzag course, running two hours one way and three hours the other both on the southern and eastern croises. Steered north-east to Sable Island, from lat 33 and thence to the vicinity of Halifax, and passed directly over the spot where the frigate was last seen, but not a vestige of any wreck or materials were in view. The North Star sailed over about 2,800 miles of sea during the cruise.

Five young Persian gentlemen have arrived in England to be educated at the expense of their own Government, under the care of his Excellency Mahmoud Khan, the Persian minister in this country.

country.

A FATAL gun accident occurred at the village of Acomb, near York. Charles Iroland, an assistant at the private lunatic asylum of Mr S Nelson, left a loaded gun in one of the passages of the house, and Harriet Suter, a young woman, the cook at the establishment, took up the gun, and as she was carrying it into the kitchen she let it fall with the butt-end on the floor. The consequence was that the gun went off and shot Nelson in the face, and the poor fellow died in two or three minutes. The girl was not aware that the gun was loaded.

the gun was loaded.

A Young man in the employ of an eminent firm of chemists in
Liverpool was committed on a charge of manslaughter on Saturday.

He had mixed strychnine instead of James's powder in a prescription, and thus caused the death of a patient.

Executions.—In the last five years 208 persons have been capitally convicted in England and Wales; seventy-two were executed and one committed suicide on the morning of his intended execution. In Scotland eleven persons were capitally convicted in the five years, but only two were executed. In Ireland twenty-one persons were capitally convicted, and eleven of them were executed. In England, in the first three years of the series, a considerable proportion of the capital convictions were not for murder, and the difference between the sentence passed and the sentence executed was often very great; sentence of death was, in some instances, commuted to three, or even one year's imprisonment, and to passing through a reformatory school. In the course of the five years one convict sentenced to death was sent to Bethlehem; two received free parions.

The Kitchen of the Commons.—The report of the select

to passing through a reformatory sentous. As to Bethlehem; two years one convict sentenced to death was sent to Bethlehem; two received free pardons.

The Kitchen of the Commons.—The report of the select committee on the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms of the House of Commons has been published. The principal alteration made during the session of 1863 was the transfer of the right of supplying wine from the keepers of the rooms to three wine merchants, whereby cheapers, variety, and improved quality have been secured. The business of the rooms appears to be randly increasing, as the average number of dinners supplied daily (Wednesdays excepted) during the present session is ninely, against sixty-four during last session. The following are the prices which the commons have to pay in the refreshment-rooms:—Glass of beer, of the commons have to pay in the refreshment-rooms:—Glass of beer, of ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; muiton chop, each 9d.; rumpsteak, grilled beef, or ditto, 8d.; half ozen cysters, 6d.; hot joints, is. 6d.; half acold fowl, 2s. 6d.; after fowl, p.m., is. In the tea-room the tariff is as follows: 6d.; after fowl, p.m., is. In the tea-room the tariff is as follows: 6d.; ditto, with cream, 9d.; a small cup of tea or coffee, without oream or bread and butter, 4d.; ditto, with oream, 6d.; teappet or offee-pool fall, with bread and butter or toas, is.; ditto, ditto, with eggs, posted are boiled, is. 6d.

No House Services without a WillLOOX AND GIBES SEWING MACHINE.—Elimote, compact, efficient, durable, sandy machine. Pro-appears from a perfect family Machine. Pro-appears for a perfec

### THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

THE fine weather which has now set in has had the effect of This one weather which has now set in has had the enect of bringing forth weeds somewhat fast among the growing crops. Every attention should now be given to these, bearing in mind that every weed allowed to grow will soon be the parent of thousands. The principal portion of the work set out in our last, if opportunity should not have served, should now be done at once as a commence-

should not have served, should now be done at once as a commencement to the

GABDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

KITCHER GARDAN.—Early crops of peas and beans should be earthed up, and the ground torked between the rows. Make additional so wings. Sow best for a full crop. This will be found the best time, as, if sown earlier, it is liable to grow too large. The later sorts of brocoli may be sown, while the earliest growings of Brussels spronts should be pricked out to get them stocky. Give caulifowers a good soaking with manure water, loosen the soil between the plants, and elevate the hand-glasses.—Look well to cucumber frames; stop the young plants intended for ridges, and shift them into larger pots if they require it. Sprinkle the plants in the frames with water, also round the sides of the frames, if the heat of the day has dried the soil. This should be done early in the afternoon, and the frames closed when the sun is on the decline, to produce a moist, genial atmosphere.—Where the uniavourable state of the ground or the weather has prevented the getting in of the main crops of potatoes, they should be got in at the earliest opportunity. Begin sowings of dwarf kidney beans in a sheltered situation; also scarlet runners. Prick out young plants of savoys of the early sowing; and cut off the flower stalks of sea hale if not wanted for seed. Thin out early crops of spinach and turnips. Gpring sown lettuce in frames may be planted out. Water as often as the beds and plants require it. Indeed, water and liquid manure should now be used plentituity. Pienty of soot in the water will have the effect of keeping away insects; or lay over a sprinking of soot itself among all growing crops, especially in showery weather.

Flower Galdban.—All edgings that have been neglected should be got in order at once, lawns attended to, and paths gravelled and well rolled. Lose no time in potting off young cuttings of bedding plants as soon as they are sufficiently rooted, and seedings as soon as they will bear handling. Calceola

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BETA.—Percanials include many of the most beautiful of our ornamental plants. They are chiefly herbaceous in habit, producing new stems annually. As many of them increase rapidly in growth, they should be taken up and divided every second or third year, by which the vigour of the plant is enhanced and the stock B. P. (Woodford).—The Dwarf Bouquet Aster, introduced two

B. P. (Woodford).—The Dwarf Bouquet Aster, introduced two years since, will be found a variety of great merit. The Cocardeau, or Crown Aster, is a very novel and beautiful class. All the flowers have distinct coloured outlines and large white centres.

America — For ornamental baskets and vascs, a very preity half-trailing hardy annual is the Nemophila Atomaria Oculata. Flowers zure blue, blotched with black.

A. R.—A good dwarf French bean for a general crop will be found in the Long-podded negro. It is very prolific. The Pale Don, or cream coloured, is also a good bearer.

F. V.—Biackhonse's Winter White Protecting is a first-class new brocoli, ten days earlier than Snow's, and will stand a hard frost.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The forty-sixth quarterly meeting was recently held at the offices, Norfolk-street, Strand. Mr. Gruneisen, the secretary, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, Viscount Hanelagh, the chairman, read the report, from which it appears that the receipts for the half-year ending Lady-day, 1864, were £32,694 17s. 6d., and the grand totals £733,841 16s. 1d. The large number of 20,148 shares of £50 each had been issued since the formation of the society, representing a subscribed capital of £1,007,490, the actual cash receipts from all sources having been nearly £734,000. The total sale of land amounts to £336,110 3s. 1d, and the total withdrawals since the formation of the society to Lady-day are £218,650 17s. 8d. The report was unanimously adopted, and votes of thanks were passed to the board.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—A man was found

escu to the board. Extraordinary Suicide on a Railway.—A man was foun-EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—A man was found lying acro-s one of the rails on the Great Western Railway, about haif a mile south of Small Heath, on Sunday morning, the head completely severed from the body by the coal train which left Paddington at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and passed small Heath at about half-past four in the morning. The man must have laid himself down with his neck upon the rail, for there is no mark on his body to show that he was knocked down by the train. The body lay unmutilated on the outside of the down line, and the head lay on the opposite side of the rail. The deceased has been identified as a tailor named Thomas Hunt, who lived in Watery-lane. He was a married man. He did not go home on Saturday night as all, but his wife does not appear to have been alarmed on that account, as he had been drinking during the past week, and had stayed out on former occasions, though not frequently. He appears to have been a man of an excitable and melancholy temperaturent, and to have been intemperate sometimes.—Birmingham ent, and to have been intemperate sometimes.—Bir

#### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A horrible murder and suicide were committed on Monday morning at No. 5, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent. It appears that Mr. Ashley, tailor, the householder, had employed a man named James or Thomas Pierce, employed at the St. Katharine's Docks, to look after the house. On Monday morning on coming down to his shop a little after eight octock, he was surprised to find that it was still closed, and that his breakfast was not ready. He went to the door of the back parlour occupied by Pierce and his wife, but found it closed, and on knocking he could not gain admittance. Suspecting, that something was wrong, he then sent for the police. Constably Thomas Odell, 28 E, went to the bouse and knocked at the back parlour door, but could not gain admission. He then went to the back of the house, and made an entry into the room by breaking the window. He there saw the bodies of Pierce and his wife, with their throats cut, and blood running from the wounds. Near the man was a large sheath knife, covered with blood. It seemed to have been recently abarpened. In the course of a few minutes Mr. J. T. Paul, divisional surgeon of the E division, residing at No. 26, Burton-crescent, attended, and on examination of the bodies pronounced life to be extinct. He gave it as his opinion that death had taken place very recently—in fact, within a couple of hours previously. When he entered the room he found the deceased lying on the floor fully dressed. He made a slight examination of the bodies, and found on the head of the woman an immense cut from the front of the neck down to the spine, her head only hanging by the back bone. Above that wound was another cut, which had severed the windpipe, and which was sufficient to have caused death; but the cut below it was so serious that the had not the slightest doubt that death had taken place instantaneously. The man's throat was cut half way across the windpipe. The wound was so serious that witness had no doubt that death was instantaneously. The man's throat was cut ha

#### EXECUTION OF THE ST. HELEN'S MURDERER.

EXECUTION OF THE ST. HELEN'S MURDERER.

James Curtheroe, the culprit in this remarkable case, suffered death on Saturday, in front of the Kirkdale Gaol, near Liverpool, though efforts had been made to scorre a reprieve. The circumstances in connexion with the crime are of a somewhat peculiar description. Clitheroe was a married man with a family, but his affections appear to have been divided between his wife and Mary Woods, a poor paralytic woman, who earned a living by keeping a school and selling small beer. The prisoner was in the habit of aharing the murdered woman's bed, and as his neighbours knew of this he was twitted by them, in the intensely acrimonious manner peculiar to valgar and uneducated people, as to "the poor cripple Mary Woods" being exceiste by him. This seems to have annoyed Clitheroe very much, and his mortification and chagrin acting upon a morbid temperament prompted him to murder. On the night of the 28th of December last he visited Mary Woods' house, and went to bed with her as was his wont, but early next morning he cut her throat and his own too, though the wound was only fatal in the case of the woman. Later in the morning the school children were unable to gain admission to the house as usual, and, as no one answered the deor after repeated knocks, an entrance was effected at the rear of the premises, and an investigation took place. In an up stairs room the police found Mary Woods had the prisoner in bed together—the woman quite dead, and with her throat cut, and the man in an enhansted condition, with his throat cut also. The blood upon the woman's throat was dry, and she had evidently been dead for several hours; whereas, the b'ood upon Clitheroe was fresh, and his wound must have been recently inflicted, because the blood was flowing freely from the arteries of the neck what he had been doing, stated that he and Mary Woods had agreed to cut their throats, saying, "We made it up to cut our throats. She told me that the razor was in the drawer, under the looking-glass. I fetched

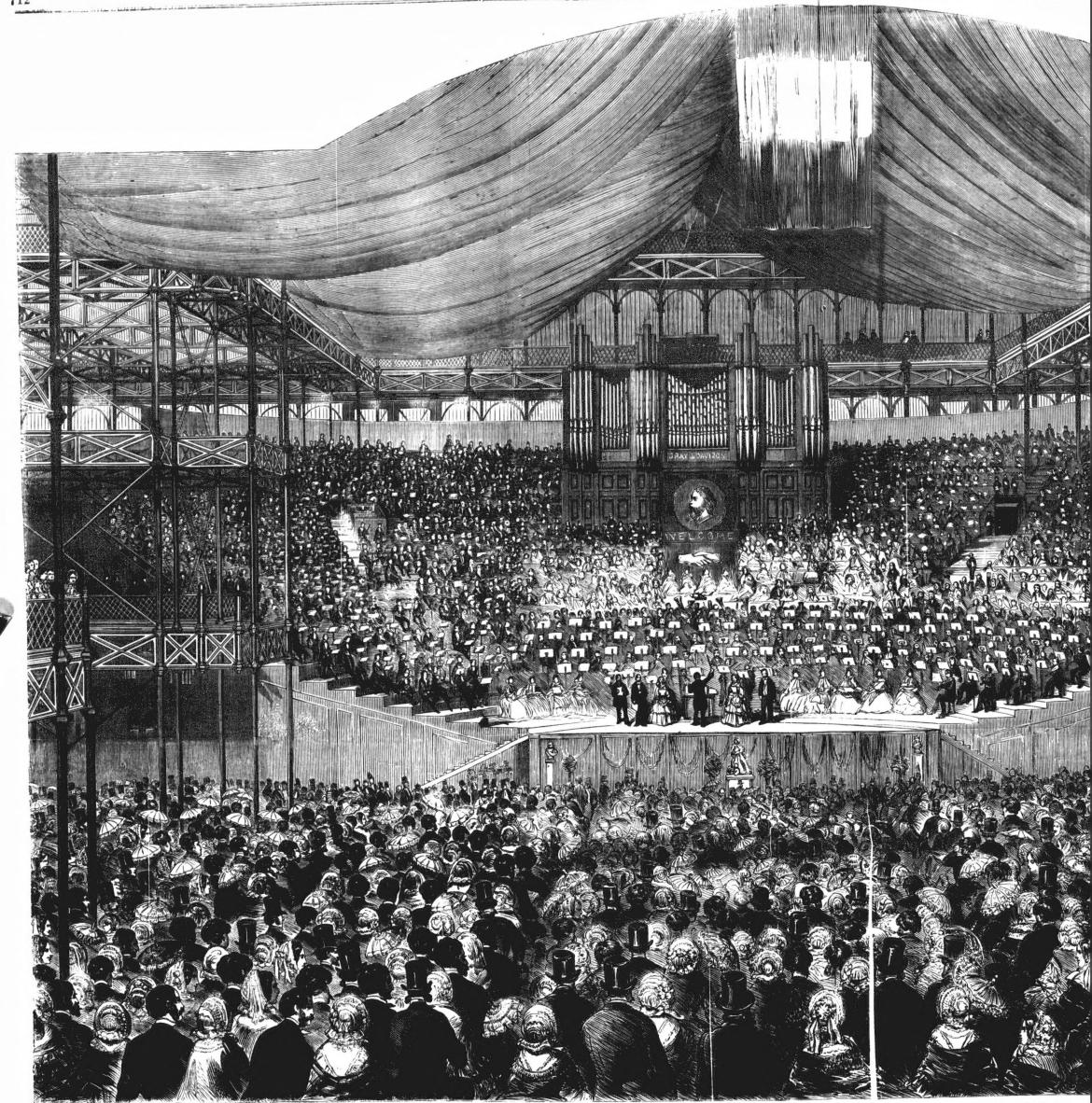
A BLACK BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Samuel Crowther, an Africau missionary, has been appointed, and is to be consecrated by the Arobbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a few weeks, bishop of the native oburches in parts of Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. The episcopate is to be formed on the model of the Jerusalem Bishoprics Adv. The bishop nominate, who is a black man, was once a siave boy, and being rescued by a British cruiser, became a missionary teacher in Sierts Leone.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MANNEY.

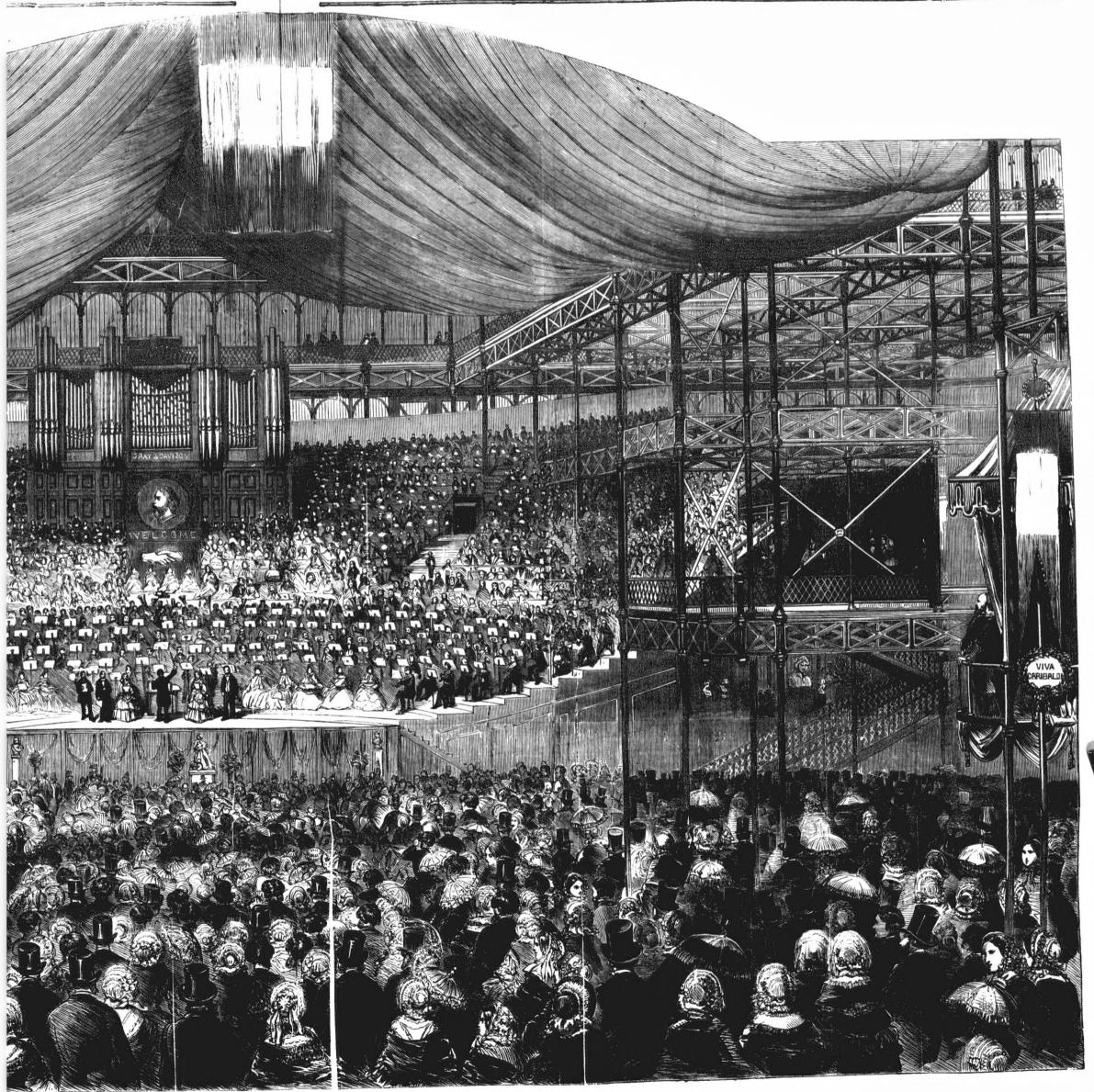
being rescued by a British cruiser, became a missionary teacher an Sierra Leone.

Brach of Promise of Marriage.—At the Glasgow Small Debt Court was tried the case of M'ilhanny v. Campbell. The following is a copy of the summons served upon the defender:—
"1864, April 1.—To loss and damage sustained, and to be sustained, and as a solatium for the injury to the feelings and reputation of the said James M'Ilhanny, by, and in consequence of, the said Mary Campbell having failed, of this date, to enter into matrimony with the said James M'Ilhanny, in terms of promise and engage nent to do so, and especially after proclamation of banns, halt taken place, and arrangements made for the marriage to take place on the lat day of April; the said Margaret Campbell having unwarrantably and without cause refused to contract said marriage. Damage, £20. To the value of the following supplied by the said James M'Ilhanny to Mary Campbell, in contemplation of said marriage, viz., for a green coloural dress and petitionat. persiment, and to have been intemperate sometimes.—Birmingham Gazette.

The Dangers of the Sea.—"Fayal, March 26.—On the 24th and the Aconano returned to this port from St. George, having on board the master (Clements) of the British bark Hiswaths, from Cardiff for New York, with railway iron, which the apprentice of the master (Clements) of the British bark Hiswaths, from Cardiff for New York, with railway iron, which the said James Multhout cause refused to contract said marriage on the lat day of April; the said Margaret Campbell having on board the master, and on the 18th of March, being in a suntitude 42, longitude 33, a vessel have in sight, and the Hiswaths, the crew abandoned her, and boarded the other vessel, which proved to be a dereite brig, with enly her maintended to the vessel, which proved to be a dereite brig, with enly her maintended to the vessel, and solved the boat was steve and totally lost. On the 19th they attempted to hoist in the other into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea getting smooth to into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea getting amooth to into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea getting amooth to into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea getting amooth to into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea getting amooth to into her with oars, to wait a channe of the sea, and followed in the difficulty the vessel was got the force the sea, and followed in the difficulty the vessel was got the force the sea, and followed in the difficulty the vessel was got the force the sea, and followed in the difficulty the vessel was got the force on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo consisted of shore on the north coast of St. George. Her cargo con



THE GREAT RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI AT THE CRYSTAL. PALACE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 16TH. (



THE GREAT RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI AT THE CRYSTAL. PALACE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 16TH. (See page 706.)

THE ACTORS' SUPPER

This admirable mode of ushering in the day on which Sharspere was born three hundred years ago has found great favour with the profession. The supper was announced to take place at the Freemasons' Tavern about midnight yesterday (Friday). The chair to be occupied by Mr. Benjamin Webster, and the vice-chair by Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone. This genial gathering of those who have the best reason to consider themselves the accepted interpreters of the worst of the Immortal Bard unquestionably proves one of the most interesting features associated with the Tercentenary Celebration. After the toast of the evening, "The Immortal Bard," the following ode was to be sung by memiers of the musical and dramatic profession. The poetry is written expressly for the occasion by Mr. John Brougham, and the music composed by Mr. Alfred Mellon:—

SHAKSPERE.

#### SHAKSPERE.

SHAKSPERE.
What shall his crown be! not the laurel leaf
That blood beautinkled decks the wa rior's head,
Who grasps at glory, as destruction a chief,
A living monument to thousands dead,
Bequeathing one vast legacy of grief.
Some pest incarnate, fed with human life,
Born of ambition, of the lust of strife.
In recal coronet shall we preclaim
Him Monarch! That would circumscribe his worth;
A kingly diadem would only shame
The kinglier thought whose realm is the whole earth.
Such petry vanities but mock his fame.
Frofane it not. He is all crowns above,
Hero of Peace. Erangelist of Loce.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN AID OF THE LONDON MONUMENT TO SHAKSPERE.

HE National Shakspere Committee have made arrangements for performances to be given at the following theatres, through the interality of the re-pective managers, in aid of the above object:—

Deury Lane, 23rd April.—The second part of Shakspere's a Heavy the Fourth," with grand scenic effects, in which Mr. Phelps will appear, and a new Shaksperian masque, written by E. Falconer, Esq.

Errors," in which Mr. G. Vining, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin and the Brothers Webb will appear.

Surrey, 28th April.—Second Part of Shakspere's "King Henry Vi" (revived for the first time in its entirety since Shakspere's days) in which Mr. James Anderson will appear; with other entertainments

BOYAL ILLIN OUTRA—"Gaplisine Tell" was alvenshive the many that the more of construction which were I shall for from him as a matter of course by the construction which were I shall for from him as a matter of course by the construction of the following that the more in the construction which were I shall for the construction to the restore that the same that the more in the construction of the character of the same of the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character of musical construction of the character of musical constructions and the construction of the character it would be constructed by the construction of the character of musical constructions and the construction of the character of musical constructions are constructed by the construction of the construction of the character of the construction of the co

#### THE DOG SHOW AT CREMORNE.

THE DOG SHOW AT CREMORNE.

The second annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs, at the Ashburnham Hail, adjoining Gremorne, excelled in every respect the exhibition for the year 1863, which was held at the same place. The sporting dogs of all kinds were remarkably good, and amongst them were observable many grand dogs which have on previous eccasions won for their owners first prizes. Amongst the pointers old Harger strated the notice of sportmen, who did not fail to observe in his class many first-rate dogs. The setters, retrievers, and Clumbers were in no way inferior to their neighbours, the jointers. The fox terriers, blood, ofter, and deer hounds, harriers, and beagles were all largely and worthly represented. I ha toys were exhibited by themselves in the theatre, where they were arranged in cages, on benches extending the whole length of the hall; amongst them were some very pretty pets.

SHAK-PARE TERCENTENARY CHLUBRATION AT STRATFORD-ON SHAR-PARE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON—We are authorized to stare that, in consequences of Mr. Frenter having refused to fulfil his engagement with the Stratford Tercentenary domainties, successful regotiations have been entered into with Mr. Vining, of the Princess's Theatre, who, in the handsomest and most liberal manner, has undertaken, at the eleventh hour, to place upon the stage the plays of "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Comedy of Errors." Madame Stella Colas, who is at present in Paris will perform the part of Juliet and this lady's persor ation of the character was one of the most successful theatrical events of the k-t-season—as that of the brothers Webb in the two Dromios is of this By this charge of arrangement the public will have the opportunity of witnessing a performance of two Shaksperian pieces, unstead of one, as originally abnounced. Tickets for "Hamlet will at the option of the purchasers, be available for that night's performances

HE National Sbakepere Committee have made arrangements for performances to be given at the following theatres, through the interality of the respective managers, in aid of the above object:

DRURY LANE, 23rd April.—The second part of Shakspere's will appear, and a new Shaksperian masque, written by E. Falconer, Esq.

HATMARKET, 23rd April.—"Twelfth Night," in which Mr. Buckstone will appear; with the extravaganza of "Venus and Adonis," and other entertainments.

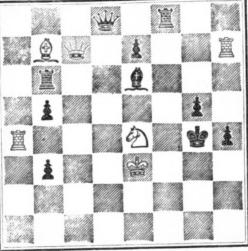
NEW ADALPHI, 23rd April.—A tragic drama, in which MisBakeman will appear; an allegorical Shaksperian diorama, painted by Danson and Son; with the expropos farce of "This House to Let."

LYCEUM.—"Hamlet," in which Mr. Fechter will appear, at a future date; with other entertainments.

PRINCESS, 23rd April.—First and fourth acts of "Merchant of Venice." Selections from "As Yeu Like it," and "Comedy of the second part of Shaksperian down object.—Interest the part of the parchasers, be available for that nights working men's Shaksperian Demonstration.—The committee in charge of the Loudon working men's Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Shaksperian demonstration have now completed their arrangements for the celebration of Staturday next. The oak sapling given by the Queen from Windsor-park will be planted on Primores-hill by Mr. Samuel Pheips, the eminent tragedian; and Mr. Henry Marston will recite a beautifu

## Thess.

PROBLEM No. 173.

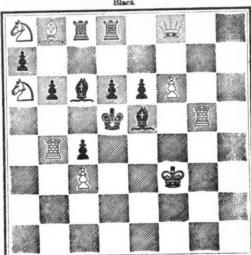


White.

White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

[This problem was published some years ago in another journal. We eave added a piece to the diagram, which remedies a defect which existed in the position as it originally appeared. We do not know the composer's

BOBLEM No. 174.—By F. JOHNSTON (Stratford-on-Avon).



White to move, and mate in three moves

F. Biggs (Bath).—Your problem shall have early attention. Blank diagrams will be forwarded to you, if you will send us your address on a stamped envelope.

Diuglas—It is legal to give checkmate by exchanging for a Knight—or any other piece—a Pawn which has been advanced to its eighth square—Fer instance, take the following position:—
White. K on K R 5, Pawns on K R 6, K Kt 7, and K B 7.

Black. K on K K 2, B on K Kt square, R on K R square.
Here White, by advancing his Pawn to K B 8, can exchange it for a Knight, thereby giving mate en the move.

Here white, by advancing its Fawn to K be, can exchange it to K be. Let we are somewhat doubtful as to the soundness of the position; please to give it another examination. No 4 is unsound, as 3. 5 to K 8, on the part of Black, delays the mate for several moves.

### Sporting,

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE TWO THOUSAND —5 to 2 sgst Count F. de Lagrange's Fillo de l'Air (1); 7 to 1 agst Lord Glesgow's General Peel (1); 8 to 1 agst Mr Merry's Sir Roger (1); 20 to 1 agst Sir F. Johnstone's Historian (off); 20 to 1 sgst ar. Ten Broeck's Paris (off); 20 to 1 agst Mr Howes s. Lare nont (off); 20 to 1 agst Lord Auglesey's Planet (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr Valentine's Hollytox (1); 25 to 1 agst Captain Cooper's Knight of Snowdon (t and off)

Chester Cup.—10 to 1 agst Mr. Whittaker's Change (1); 11 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufor's Lord Zetland (1); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Hudson's ns Little Stag (off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Elliott ns. Greenland (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Whose Muzzum (1); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Fobert's Oldminster (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Recheed's My Mary (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Rich's East Lancashire (1); 40 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland's Merry Hart (1)

The Derby —7 to 1 agst Mr. Merry s Soottish Chief (off); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Naylors Coasignard (off, t 13 to 1); 100 to 6 agst Captain White's Cambuscau (off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Joborne's Prince Arthur (1); 18 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland Birch Broom (t and off); 25 to 1 aget Lord St Vincents Forager (t and off); 25 to 1 aget Mr. Hill's Ack worth (ff); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Ack worth (ff); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Ack worth (ff); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Ack worth (ff); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Valentine's Hollyfox (t and off); 100 to 15 agst Mr. V. Stewart's Major (1); 2000 to 30 agst Mr. W. Et Hobson's Durham (1), 1,000 to 15 agst Lord Anglesey's Planet (1); 9 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's lot (t and off).

Jaw Breakers.—The following are the names of the members of the members

Jaw Breakers.—The following are the names of the members of the new Japanese embassy to Europe:—Ambassadors—Ikeda Estkougo-no-kami, Kawadaou-idzou-no-kami, Kawada Sagami-no-kami, Vice-Governor Eanabe Estiichi. Ist officers—Estanska Lentaro, Nishi Kichidjiro, Saito Djirotaro, Sto Eckichire, Haoda Saboro. 2nd officers—Horije Rokougoro, Yatoou Kausiro, Masouda Enkanoske, Yoko-yama Keichi, Sougioura Aidzo, Matzustań Gormodjio, Yama-outoni Rokousaboro, Yano-djirobe, Seke Skapatchi, Harada Goltchi. Attendants of the ambassadors—Któmsouni Yasouemou, Oseki Hanoske, Kanagami Sasouke, Jwamatsoutaro, Bessio-sadjiro, Eakabasi Eomisabaro, Tamaski Sauja, Souganami Histari.

# Naw and Police.

APRIL 23, 1864.]

POLICE OUURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

A FILHE FELLOW.—John Crocker, aged 28, a well-dressed man, what been arrested on a war-ant emanating from this court, was broughefore Mr. Alderman Gibbons and Alderman Sir Bibert Carden, chart with indecently exposing himself Mr. Harris, a Justice of Mr. Organic are explained that the prosecutor, for whom he appeared, was Mr. Moses highly-respectable man who keeps a fruiterer's abo Jin Gracechurch-after For about two months past a man who proved to be the prisoner had be in the habit at times of insuiting his daughters most respectable you women, by indecent gestures and acts while they we engaged in his shift was at length, on their repeated complaints, induced to apply to a police authorities, and the result had been the apprehension of the prison under circum-tances which would be stated in evidence. Affred Sorreli City police-constable, deposed that he received instructions to keep wat at the shop of Mr. Moses, in Gracechurch-atreet, and he went there in pic cothes on Friday week first about ten in the morning and again ab half-past two in the afternoon, placing himself bevind some boxes in them called his attention to a man outside, and he was induced to was him. For that purpose he went down, he said, on his hands and kne and, looking from behind the boxes, he saw the prisoner looking into shop. Two young women who attended the end he was induced to was him. For that purpose he went down, he said, on his hands and kne and, looking from behind the boxes, he saw the prisoner looking into shop and the prisoner walked away, upon which witness witrom his place of concealment to a passage forming a private entrance the house, from which he could see the interior of the shop and the young women wore then estanding on the footway looking into the shop to wards the twoman, with his trousers open and his over coat party open which witness with the shop and the young women wore then estanding on the footway looking into the shop and the young women, he was portuposed for the mass and

masty fittly feeling which sometimes lavaded the mini and induced an prisonment, with hard labour.

WESTMINSTER.

Robeling A Sister—Lucy Wesdon, a young woman, between 16 and years of age, was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel property of her sister. Mrs. Emma Thorne, the wife of a journeyn painter, living at 12, Queen's road, Brompton, said that on the morning the 1st of March the property she now missed was safe in her drawers, the afternoon of that day the prisoner came to her house, and stating the she had walked from Greenwich, saked her to give her a night's lodgi which she immediately consented to do. She stated that her was appared was in a very dirty state, and loquired if prosecutrix would affer her an opportunity of washing it, to which she replied that she was go to work at seven in the morating, and prisoner could put on some clot of hers while she washed her own. Prisoner had some supper and wen bed, and was left by prosecutrix in the morating in the room, but when returned in the evening she found the pris mer gone, and also the articulation of the property. Mr. Selfe: What is the prison position in life? Pro-ecutrix: She has been in service, but left it, when she came to me on the lat of M.rch, said she was trying to get in reformatory. Mr. Selfe: Has she been leading a bad life? Prosecutri fears were an early should be she has. Mr. Selfe remanded the prisoner for a week.

Escars of a Paisosex—thomes Gilliogs, a wiry young fellow, who been repeatedly committed from this court for numerous thefts and violassaults, was charged with stealing a dozen massive silver table-spoons the dwelling-house of Mr. John Gilliorand Hubbard, Mr. For Backingh 24, Princes-gate, Knightsbridge—James Pailips, the butler, stated tha three o'clock on the previous afternoon he saw the prisoner in the pass near the pantry door, when the latter excused himself for being there inquiring whether he had any broken glass to mend, and then darting through the area by which means he must have entered the house,

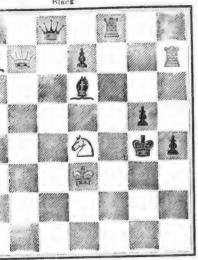
CLERKANWELL.

A RUFFIAN HUSBAND—Heary Partridge, aged 31, a coal porter, resident 1, York-street, Cleakenweil, was charged with committing a murder assault on his wife, Mary Ann Partridge. The complainant, whose mo was much swollen and her features very much bruized, said that the prisows in the frequent habit of ill-using her. On the previous night her returned home the worse for liquor, and at once began hitting her. He struck het the mouth, cut her hip, and loosened her teeth. He also hit have on temple, kacked her down, and bruised her face. The prisoner is a varunken, dissipated man, and only a short time since he sold a van and horses which she had in her possession before she married him. He desener, and did not return until he had speat the whole of the money, content with ill-using her the prisoner knocked about her daughter, an hurt her that she was unable to attend. The prisoner said that he strike his wife in self-defence. The wife denied that she struck her husbind. Ill-used her so that she could scarcely move. Mr. D'Expocut said that as was a very bad one, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour in House of Correction. The prisoner said he should sleep that lot away.

An Owner Wanted Pop. "Somenon's Lucgage."—A Lodgage-in Marger and the surface had being her and self-sead woman, with a round, plump horm middle height, and a large profusion of red hair, stepped into the wishow, and sail she wanted the magierarie's advice, as she was in a regist. Her hasband had he d a situation in the civil service, but some the since he died, and then she took to letting furnished lodgings. Six we slince she let her front room to a young couple, who stated that they

### Othess.

PROBLEM No. 173.



white.

Le to move, and checkmate in four moves.

Le to move, and checkmate in four moves.

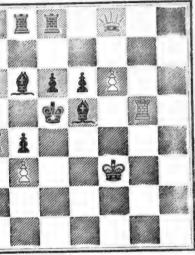
Le to move, and checkmate in four moves.

Was published some years ago in another journal. We

to to diagram, which remedies a defect which existed

to originally appeared. We do not know the composer's

to. 174.—By F. JOHNSTON (Stratford-on-Avon).



Wuite White to move, and mate in three moves

Bath).—Your problem shall have early attention. is will be forwarded to you, if you will send us your

is will be forwarded to you, if you will send us you; tamped envelope. It is legal to give checkmate by exchanging for a sy other piece—a Pawn which has been advanced to are. For instance, take the following position:—K R 5, Pawns on K R 6, K K 7, and K B 7.
K K 2, B on K Kt square, R on K R square. by advancing his Pawn to K B 8, can exchange it for reby giving mate en the move. Your troblem No 3 has so many defences for Blacs, mewhat doubtful as to the soundness of the position; it another examination. No 4 is unsound, as 3 6 to set of Black, delays the mate for several moves.

### Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.
THOUSAND —5 to 2 sgst Count F. de Lagrange's Fillo I to 1 agst Lord (flasgow's General Peel (t); 8 to 1 y's Sir Roger (t); 20 to 1 agst Sir F Johnstone's Histor to 1 agst Ur. Ten Brocek's Paris (of); 20 to 1 agst lare nout (off); 20 to 1 agst Lord Arglesey's Planet gst Mr Valentine's Hollylox (t); 25 to 1 agst Captain ght of Snowdon (t and off)
DUR.—10 to 1 agst Mr. Whittaker's Change (t); 11 to 16 Beaufort's Lord Zetland (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Hudle Stag (off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Elliottene. Greeoland 100 to 6 agst Mr. W. Day's Muezzin (t); 100 to 6 bert's Oldminster (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Radhead's t and off); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Rich's East hand to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland's Merry Hart (t) 37—7 to 1 agst Mr. Merrys Scottish Chief (off); 100 Naylors Coastguard (off, t 13 to 1); 100 to 6 agst te's Oambuscau (off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. J. Osborne's tr'(t); 18 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland Birch Broom (r'); 18 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland Birch Broom (t') Mr. Bowes's Barsgah (t), 80 to 1 agst Sir F. Johnstan (t and off); 80 to 1 agst Mr. Gartwright's Fly (t to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Ackworth (ff); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. Sill's Ackworth (ff); 10,000 to 100 anglesey's Planet (t); 9 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's ).

Japanese embassy to Europe:—Ambassadors—Jkeda Frami, Kawadaou-idzou-no-kami, Kawada Sagamt-no-Governor Eanabe Eattichi. 1st officers—Earaka Lenkichidiro, Saito Djirotaro, Sto Eckichiro, Suoda dofficers—Horije Rokongoro, Yatson Kamsiro, Masonda-Yoko-yama Keichi, Sougioura Aidzo, Matzukaf Gorna-outchi Rokonsaboro, Tano-djirobe, Seke Skinpatchi, Attendants of the ambassadors—Kofasoumi Oseki Hanoske, Kanagami Sasouke, Jwamatsoutaro, ro, Eakahasi Eomisabaro, Tamaki Sauja, Souganami

# Naw and Police.

APRIL 23, 1864.]

POLIOB GOURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

A Filther Fellow.—John Crocker, seed 23, a well-dressed man, who had been arrested on a war-and emanating from this court, was brought before Mr. Alderana Sir Bloots and Alderman Sir Broert Carden, charged with indecently exposing himself. Mr. Harris, a Moitor, of Mrorgate sirest, explained that the procedure for whom he appeared, was Mr. Moses, a highly-respectable man who keeps a fruiterer's sho, in Gracecharch-arrest For about two months past a man who proved to be the prisoner had been in the habit at times of insuiting his daughters most respectable young for women, by indecent gestures and acts while they we eengaged in his shop. However, and the most past which they we eengaged in his shop. However, and the state of the complaints, induced to apply to the under circum-tances which would be stated in critical and the prisoner at the shop of Mr. Moses, in Gracecharch-attreets and the went there in plain c'other on Friday week first about the in the morning and again about half-past two in the afternoon, placing himself beind some boxes in the shop. Two young women who attended the shop we-e present part fithetime he was so onnecaled, one being Ester Moses. About four clock one of them called his attention to a man outside, and he was induced to watch him. For that purpue he went down, he said, on his hands and knees, and, looking from behind the boxes, he saw the prisoner looking into the shop down free mansions of the state o

nasty fitthy feeling which sometimes invaded the min; and indiced a man to do acts abhorest to humanty. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

WESTMINSTER.

Robbing A Sister—Lucy Wesson, a young woman, between 16 and 17 years of age, was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing appared the property of her sister. Mrs. Emma Thoma, the wife of a journeyman painter, living at 12, Queen's road, Brompton, said that on the morning of the 1st of March the property she now missed was safe in her drawers. On the afternoon of that day the prisoner came to her house, and stating that she had walked from Greenwich, asked her to give her a night's lodging, which she immediately consented to do. She stated that her wearing appared was in a very dirty state, and lagdired if prosecutirity until sifford her an opportunity of washing it, to which she replied that she was going to work at seven in the morning, and prisoner could put on some clothes of hers while she washed her own. Prisoner had some supper and went to bed, and was left by prosecutirix in the morning in the room, but when she returned in the evening she found the prisoner fone, and also the articles missing. A little girl proved that she saw the prisoner leave the house with a large bundle, which she endeavoured to conceal. Prisoner said she did not know anything of the property. Mr. Selfe: What is the prisoner's position in life? Prosecutir: She has been in service, but left it, and when she came to me on the list of March, said she was trying to get into a reformatory. Mr. Selfe: that she been leading a bad life? Prosecutir: I fear she has. Mr. Selfe: Has she been leading a bad life? Prosecutir: I fear she has. Mr. Selfe: Has she been in service, but left it, and when she came to me on the list of March, said she was trying to get into a reformatory. Mr. Selfe: what she must be been repeatedly committed from this court for nomerous thefra and violent assaults, was charged with seealing a door massive subvertaile spoons, in the dwel

So the second his escape.

CLEBK anwella

A Ruffiam Husband—Heary Partridge, aged 31, a coal porter, residing at 1, York-street, Cle-kenwell, was charged with committing a murderous assault on his wife, Mary Ann Partridge. The complainant, whose mouth was much swollen and her features very much bruised, said that they fissible was in the frequent habit of ill-using her. On the previous night he returned home the worse for liquor, and at once began hitting her. He struck her on the mouth, cut her hip, and loosened her teeth. He also hit her on the supple, knocked her down, and bruised her face. The prisoner is a very drunken, dissipated man, and only a short time since he sold a van and two horses which she had in her possession before she married him. He describe, and it must have been been such as the waste of the money. No coulint with ill-using her the prisoner knocked about her daughter, and so har her so that she could exercely move. Mr. D'Eynocourt said the assault was a very bad one, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner said to should sleep that lot away.

An Owner Wanter prog "Somenoor's Lucedout,"—A Lopelso-lice's hor, and sell-she could exercely move. Mr. D'Eynocourt said the assault was a very bad one, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner said to should sleep that lot away.

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An Owner Wanter prog "Somenoor's Lucedout,"—A Lopelso-lice's lot, and sell-she could exercely move. Mr. D'Eynocourt said the assault was a progression of the prisoner said that her should have been being a subject of "Accidental desth." Mr. Leigh ordered the fourth of the prisoner was perfectly seeder and file the prisoner was perf

come up from the country to get married. They had never paid her a farthing, and what was worse, they had gone away and taken the keys with them, and she was kept out of her room. There was a both in the room covered with cow had, and he had gone away and taken the keys with them, and she was kept out of her room. There was a both in the room covered with cow had, and he her old not gone the door, as she must have been in the room to have seen the box and know its contents. The magistrate remarked that there did not a content in the room to have seen the box and know its contents. The applicant, who seemed quite taken about, and know its contents. The applicant, who seemed quite taken about, and know its contents. The applicant, who seemed quite taken about, and know its contents. The applicant, who seemed quite taken about an output and they not keys to their lodgers could be compared out of her way, but kept out of her spartments at the same time. She did not have a reference with the "deeple able "poole," or she would have them pay for her lose and trouble in the matter. The un significant she that longers it was any hest time applicant she that longers it was any hest time and the store it has been done to her, the payment of the store it is not all the

said that was all they had at present. Mr. Barker remanded Adams for a week, and discharged the other prisoners.

MARYLEBONE.

Firing a Letter-box.—Albert stations aged 19, and Warren Batsione, 16 brothers, residing as No. 1, Cariton-terrace, Noting-fill, were charged win fe-coriously and welfailty piecemp from in a letter-box at a house, Nr. 32, Alexander-street, Westbourus-park, whereby twenty-one partie-ter-became damaged by fire, the same being the property of the rostmaster-General Mr. Peacock, solicitor to the Post-offics, apprared to presecute Pulice-constable William Jones, 63 D, said: about one o closs tols morning I was on duty in Westbourus-park, Paddington, and saw the prisoners in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personets in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personets in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personets in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personet in the prisoners in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personet in the prisoners in Alexander-street opposite to Mr. Sharmania house. They were on the personet in the prisoners in Alexander and the light of pieces of paper in his had lighted paper put in the letter-box. When albert said, "What the——is the use of that but? It is not half big enough." Albert lighted aborder piece of paper, much larger than the other, and the light of pieces were dropped into the box. Buth prisoners then ran away. I was in a gerfan acoust 10 yards from them. If 15 lowed them into a dourway, where I apprehended them, and took then back to the house Albert said. "For Goa's asked ont lock me pi' Warren said he was nevensar the spot. I kn.cked Mr. Sharman up, and he went to the letter-box and found two pieces of newspaper that had been lighted. The e was also a lot of letters more or less in Jared. At the station is searchet the prisoners and on Albert, found a piece of newspaper that had been lighted. E

WORSHIP-STREET.

A San Affair.—Henry Safers a carman, was charged with causing the death of a little girl, four years old. Mr. William Faulkner, of Roystonairest, Bethnal-green, heard a loud acream, and on opening his window saw a cnild in the toad which had a vineatly bee, just run over by one of two rabbish carls. He ran down and found the chird had been picked up by a woman, from whose arms be took it. It was bleeding from the nose and ears. He carried it to a neighbouring sargeon, who produced it sead. A carman named Siggers, employed with the prisoner in carting rubbish to form a new road, said that both his carl and that of the prisoner were smpty at the time this occurred, and only ging at the rate of two miles an hour. The witcess's cart was beind the prisoner s, and he was looking forward, when he saw the little girl run off the pavement straight under the wheel of the prisoner cart, which went over its neck, and he thought it was killed instantly. The prisoner was perfectly sober and driving steadily. He thought there was no carelessen as whatever on his part, and that it was impossible for him to have avoided it. The prisoner was admitted to ball, which he found on the first examination, and a polluseries. In the care of the care of the prisoner was admitted to ball, which he found on the first examination, and a polluseries has been admitted to be discharged.

That the long the carman dearest and been held on the body by a corouer's jury, who returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Leigh ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

pocket. He turned round and looked at her. She left the porch and went back into the church and made a communication to some ladies. Before doing so she felt in the spocket, and the purse containing her money was one, it was in her picket in the course of the service when she took her prayer, book out. On leaving the church a second time she saw the prisoner in the porch, and poin ad him cut to the Rev. Charles Cowder. 'e was given note outdoy. The Bay Charles Urowder said that when the provecuring informed him the prisoner had ploked her pickethe selzed him by toe cillar. The prisoner turned very pale, and said, "Indeed, I have not jet the specific to the lady." He gave the prisoner in a custody to their man wanto to porch at the time. Daniel Satheriand, police-spreaust to 46 K who received the prisoner in custody in Christ Church, said the purse and morey stolen from Mits Oldham had not been recovered. He cilled the mag strate a attention to the preclar construction of the Inverness cape worn by the prisoner. There were armholes inside it, and the wearer culd insert his hands in another person's pockets without their being seen, and withdraw them sharping. He did not know the prisoner. Buche, the gaoler of the cult, said the prisoner had been convicted one years age. It was so long that he culd not have the eyest time or the sancence. He believed the prisoner was convicted of a robbers similar to the one with which he was now charged. The prisoner said is withed the magistrate to estile the case, and he would plead "saily." Mr. Partridge said there was no doubt of the prisoner's guid, and that he went to a continuation ceremony in a Critatian Ohurch with his Inverness cape on to commit robbertes. He coult not obtain a vidence of a former conviction, and should itsense of the case summarily. He sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, with

soft obtain evidence of a former conviction, and should discose of the case summarily. He sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.

The Kriffe.—William Lewis, an elderly but strongly built man, was placed at the bar charged with stabbing Emily Moss, on the face and hands in a serious manner. The prosecutirix, a middle aged woman, who exhibited wounds on the left side of her face, and heshands and array, sail that she obtained her livelihood by attending to the carts in the Birough market. The had lived with the prisoner fifteen years, and had chiefly supported hise by her earnings. O i Monday, the life inst he left her, and the saw nothing more of him until the previous Friday right, when he returned home. Everything pased off qrietly fattle a little after three objects on Serrets yeteronous when he came he me in a very excited size, and abused her very much. She endeavoured to get out of his way, but he serzed hold of her and threw her down. A sight was getting up he stabbed her fa the face with something shape, and on her putting her nands up to protect her face be cut her hands frightfully. Fortmastely a policy-constable came to her assistance, and prevented him from mardering her. How as scored, and she was conveyed to Gay's Hospital, where her wonnes were dressed. The prisoner here exclaimed that what she had stated was all faile. He never used a krife Holicy-constable 107 M assisted was all faile. He never used a krife Holicy-constable 107 M assisted was all faile. He never used a krife form the dressed himself, and she that strength when he heard orise of marder proceed from though and Harrow-court. He went there and saw the complainant failing down bleeding from 'be face and arms, and the pressure was about to run out of the bouse. He, he sever, second him, and on the flore he picked up a sirry copen pecking (oroduced), the biade of which was covered with blood. The prisoner declared that he heard a contingly.

Hierowal Every and the pressure was a hort to the ou

the robbert, and occlared that it was not him that he ped the old man bome. Mr. Woolryob committed him on the Chings, but ordered him to be brought up on Monday next for the evidence of another witness.

LAMBETH.

Heartless Fraud — Robert Poole, seed 20 the son of an expoliceman, was pieced at the bar before the Hou G. C. North, on a charge of defrauding Robert Collier of 15s, in the foliowing heartless manner and also with attempting to hang himself while at the police-station: — The pronecutor, a poor man, living on a small property in Bath-street, almany-road, Camberswell, said that in the minth of June last his son Rebert wont to sea, and from that time up to Wednesday week be had not be of from him. On that day a letter, died from the "Colonial Shipping office, 127, Thames street," an purporting to be since by "Henry Mason Sarctary," was brought to his house, addressed to him, and on opening it be found that it represented the death of his son to have taken place on the 27th of February last, at sea, near Malcomb Bay, and that his boxes and property had arrived at Southampton. It further stated that the exponse to bring the property to town would be 7a, and requested that the stense to bring the property to town would be 7a, and requested that the stense had been added to the office by the bear of the letter. This intelligence the witness said had eadly sill cred himself and his family, and they at once hauded the 7a, as required to the paid on them; and one. Finany week a third letter was received. In a which the writer requested that a further sum of 17a, 81, might be forwarded to the office to pay for a coffin which had been provided for his son on bis being butief on land. On the receipt of this is, letter the witness) surpected something wrong, and in one provided for his son on bis being butief on land. On the receipt of this is, letter he witness) surpected abomething wrong, and inconsequence sent for a political surface. The prisoner would have been lecked up at the station house he made a very det

them to pay seven shillings each.

WANDS woRPH.

A Swell Mossman.—Jobn Brown, a well-dressed man, who refused his addre s, was charged with stealing a purse containing about 15s. 6d. from the cross pocket of Mrs. Harriet Ocoper, a lady residing at 14. Trevoraquare Knightsbidge. On Saurday, the 9th Inst., the prosecutive was at the clapbam Junction Railway Station, about to proceed by train to Richmond, when her attention was drawn to the prisoner, who pushed radely against her. Suspecting him, she put her hand in her pocket and immediately missed her purse. In the meantime, the prisoner, who had come from Richmond with a third-class ticket for Putney, enteted a thrtclass carriage to return to the latter station, as he had made a mistake in not getting out at that place when the train stopped. The prisoner this distance is not of the window of the carriage. The prisoner had thrown the purse out of the window of the carriage. The prisoner had thrown the purse out of the window of the carriage. The prisoner had thrown the purse out of the window of the carriage. The prisoner had thrown the purse out of the window of the carriage.





COLONEL FLESSINGER AND PARTY FORDING A RIVER. (See page 718.)

## Literature.

### HIGHLAND JESSIE;

# LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID.

A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY

CHAPTER XLVIII.

IN PRISON.

HE did not hear the sentry pacing up and down outside his prison—for prison it was, though the room may have been comfortable, and bore not any of the evidences of a gao!

Barely do you recognise the poor fellow as you peer at him. Barely do you recognise the poor fellow as you peer at him. He looks old, does he not? And, upon my word, if you could examine his hair, you would find many grey threads in it. Indeed, if you look narrowly at it, even as we peer past the sentry into the prison, you will, perhaps, mark that the hair looks ashen colour. As his right hand hangs between us and the light, you are able to mark that it is very thin and transparent.

You see he does not move; but lies listlessly, staring before him, as though waiting.

You see he does not move; but he had seen his waiting.
Yes, he is waiting.
Waiting for death!
It is cowardly, perhaps, to court death; but we who say so have no great and irremediable grief to overwhelm us. But the time may come when you or I may pray to die.
Why, what had this man—upon whom you are in fancy look—ing—why, what had he to live for? He had seen his wife turn traitor to him, he had lost his one child, and he had heard the little one condewned to death by the voice of her who had brought the boy into the world.

the boy into the world.

What had he to live for?

what had he to live for?

He was overwhelmed with despair, shame, and desolation; therefore let him not be too harriedly condemned if he felt no wish to live. Perhaps to seek to die is not a Christian desire—but pity is another name for our fath, and therefore, in pitying this poor desolate brother, we do better than in condemning him.

He had abandoned hope. When you see the ship go down, you do not turn to another point on the waters, and expect to see it again in full sail. So judge Clive St. Maur. He had set forth to find his wife, believing her to be good and noble, entreating her with every thought to forgive him the condemnation he had pat on her. And when he found Lota, when once more his wife was before his eyes, he heard her devote their child to death.

Could he believe other than that she was a traitress?

He heard her condemn herself out of her own mouth, and with that knowledge all belief in her purity died.

Arrested on the 18th of June, he had lain five days upon the morning of the 28rd of that month, and when Lucknow had been in what may be called a state of siege for nearly one whole month.

So far no court-martial had found a judgment upon Sir Clive

So far, no court-martial had found a judgment upon Sir Clive

So far, no court-marks have

St. Many, deserter.

Phil, Clive's angel in general, had given a certificate to the effect
that the baronet was in no condition to defend himself, and therefore General Sir Henry Lawrence had deferred the court-markial
which was markially to decide upon Sir Clive's fate.

St. Many was suffering from that odd form of fever which doctors
account for by saying there is "something" on the mind. Men
and women die daily about us of the same withering complaint. It
and women die daily about the nameless fever merges into one of

and women die daily about us of the same withering compliant. It is true that to wards the end the nameless fever merges into one of the recognised forms of febrile disease, and that the certificate bears the title of this final ill as the cause of death, for you would hardly have the medical man set out the cause of death as "not known;" but in stern reality it is the slow nameless fever that reality

There was no despine and to keep his own emotion buttoned up in his jellows preferring each to keep his own emotion buttoned up in his own coat.

"Bullo, St. Clive!" says the doctor.

"Is that you, Effingham?" returned the baronet.

"Thought perhaps you might want me, so thought I'd look round."

"Thanks—no, Effingham. You'll come round here now and then, if you can see your way to it."

"Oh, yes!" says Effingham, who, comprehending with his sense as clear as any in the army that he is not wanted, adds, "See you by and by. Ta, ta!"

Not a word said either man as to the awful position of one of them. It is not the habit or the fashion of English gentlemen to be demonstrative, and I have no doubt that all the remark made by I fellow English gentleman, has been, "Thanks!"

But Phil Effingham was terribly "cut about"—his own expression—by the arrest of his old friend.

When he saw that arrest made, as he stood hidden from the outer of the since to the old friend.

He may have had the impulse to do so, but his common sense to do him almost before his impulse may have carried him a step toold him almost before his impulse may have carried him a step to lod friend would doubtless be pained at his arrest being witnessed by an old companion in arms.

So Phil heid back, and only showed himself to St. Maur when

old friend would doubless be pained at his arrest being witnessed by an old companion in arms.

So Phil held back, and only showed himself to St. Maur when the latter had been committed to custody.

Then followed that interview of six moments which has been

Then followed this interview to see down.

Phil had made up his mind that unless Glive spoke first to him of his descrition, he would not mention it.

That he speculated as to whither Glive had journeyed, wherefore he had returned, how he had got away, and how he had once again appeared at the Residency, it were needless to deny. Such speculations were natural, but he felt that it was not for him to speak first. And, beyond any question, the surgeon was right. To talk to a man of his troubles when he does not refer to them himself, is to show that you are not such a gentleman as you may suppose yourself that you are not such a gentleman as you may suppose yourself

to be.

But there was one speculation in reference to Phil, which harassed Phil more than the others. This was the wonderment as to who had given notice of the captain's return—a notice which must have been almost simultaneous with his appearance. The dust of travel was upon St. Maur's worn shoes when he was arrested, still wearing the Parsee dress.

But no inquiry made Phil Effingham.

After that first interview when they met, their conversations were long and cordial, but no explanation had been asked for or given up to the 23rd June.

During those languid days, St. Maur had frequently asked Phil

up to the 28rd June.

During those languid days, St. Maur had frequently asked Phil when the court-martial was coming off.

"Didn't know," Phil would answer lightly, and taking infinite care not to add that it was mainly by his activity that the inquiry

kills. It may less only days, though sometimes it may continue for weeks, month, ay, perhaps, even years. But it kills at last, if the patient cannot destroy it. It playing Sir Clive, you took his thin hand, you would find it. It, pitying Sir Clive, you took his thin hand, you would find it. It, pitying Sir Clive, you took his thin hand, you would find it. It play to that morning of the 23rd June no explanation had been been to be skin was dry and very hot, and you would find that her also the were throbbing.

Then look at his eyes—they are very bright and wild-looking. Then look at his eyes—they are very bright and wild-looking. Then look at his eyes—they are very bright and wild-looking. Then look at his eyes—they are very bright and diseased, the reaction, or the court need never be summoned.

During those days Phil had been is and out Clive's place of confinement balf-a-dozen times a day.

St. Maur had not been formally committed by his colonel O'Goggarty, to imprisonment quite ten minutes, when Phil, as a doctor, entered his old friend's place of confinement.

There was no display of sentiment of the last, if clive was not in a bodily state sufficiently strong to enable him to eee siter his own defence.

Up to that morning of the 23rd June no explanation had been the clive was not in a bodily state sufficiently strong to enable him to eee siter his own defence.

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Up to that morning of the 23rd June no explanation the doll we had the head claused. The easier his own defence.

Up to that morning of the 23rd June no explanation the clive a

"My life, Phil"
"Nonsense, man!"
"I tell you I want to die."
He said these words in no puling, whining manner, but with a logged determination which aimost defied an answer.
Phil, for instance, made no reply, but waited for his old friend to

Phil, for instance, made no reply, but waited for his old friend to speak again.

"I have no desire to live, Phil. Live—what should I live for?"

He looked up with an expression of the "frankest despair," Phil has said, he ever beheld.

"Well" said Phil, "I don't see that dying will mend it."

"Phil, I did not like to speak of it before—but I must get you to look to my feet. The fact is, I—I walked from Delhi!"

"Walked from Delhi!" blurts Phil, who now for the first time learns that his old friend has been to that city.

"Yes, all my money went, and so I had to walk, and my shoes. I suppose, got worn out; at all events, I find that my feet are loaded with thread-worms (a).

The doctor at once fell to work extracting the parasites, and exactly as a kind of considence is always established between a doctor and his patient, so the mere fact of Phil operating upon his old friend paved the way to still more considence between them.

"Her—whom?" said Clive.

"My wife!"

"My wife!"
The doctor looked up with a cast of countenance from which all Expression was discharged except the want of expression "Seen Lady St. Maur?"

"Yes."
"At Delhi?"

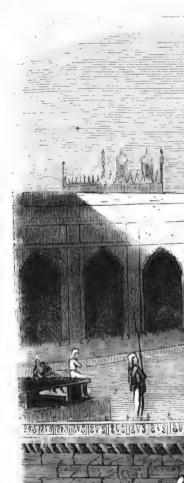
Then where is your wife?" asks the doctor.

"I do not know."
"Don't know!" repeated Phil, who was in that condition of exitement which appears to be best met by repeating the words you are hearing.
"No, I do not know, and I wish to heaven I could say I did not

care! are!"
"Not eare, St. Maur?" asks the regimental surgeon.
"For the fact is, Effingham, though I am ashamed to say it, even
o you, that I love her—that, in spite of all, I love her. Heaven forgive me!

(a). THERAD-WORMS—These worms, which are far more prevalent in Ceylon than in Himdostan, are extremely troublesome, and even dangerous in the case of Europeans, who, unprepared for their attacks, are far less likely than the natives to be aware of the presence of these parasites, which make their presence known by heat in the feet. This worm, though, perhaps, strictly speaking, it is no worm at all, is not much thicker than a thread; it insinates itself below the thick akin of the under part of the feet. After a time the feet grow very painful, but the source of danger lies in these peats remaining after death in the skin. Mortification of the limb is very like to ensue. The great source of danger is, however, to be found in removing the parasite from below the skin, for if it is broken during the operation, the foot has to be opened and the remains found. The natives, socustomed to these attacks of the parasite, by their natural habit of going about bare-footed, are extremely dexterous in cutting out these horrible about bare-footed, are extremely dexterous in cutting out these horrible of cestures, while the European happily has a safeguard, effective, but no infallible, in the shape of stockings and shoes (which have been known to







rom day to day, upon the dector's representation that Sir it in a bodily state sufficiently strong to enable him to own defence.

morning of the 23rd June no explanation had been ived. But the victory being semetimes to the patient, this day to learn what had happened.

atted with Clive a minute or two on the health of the enews of the siege, the rebels, he had repeated the rent in the camp, laughing at half of them, and disrest in the quick, sharp way natural to him, when mly said, "Wny don't you ask a poor beggar what has him?"

th, Clive, I would wait till you spoke to me."

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Phil"

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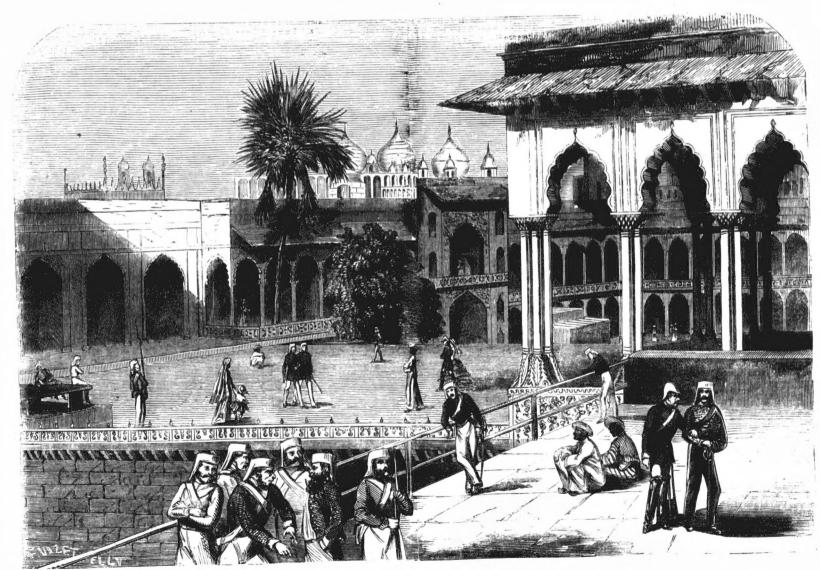
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HE FIRST FUSILIERS ON MARCH. (See page 718.)



THE PALACE-FORT AT AGRA. (See page 718.)

Did she speak to you?"

But why, Clive, do you ask heaven to pardon you for loving

"But why, Clive, do you ask heaven to pardon you for loving her?"

"Because she is a murderess!"
And thereupon Phil Effingham peered into his friend's face, as though he betteved the baronet was now, beyond any question, quite deprived of his senses.
For the reader will see that Phil, having learnt from Doob Eharpoy, the Nena's spy, the actual conditions under which Lota left her husband's home. knowing that when she did so she fied not to the Hindors, but to save her child, he was quite at a loss to comprehend how it happened that when Clive met his wife he had not learned how much af a heroise she had been in committing that act for which he most condemned her.

Of course Dr. Effingham could have no knowledge of the intricacies of that devilish plotting on the part of the Nena which had forced Lota to condemn her own child to the cannon.

"She's a better woman than you think for," said Phil.
"No; I speak of what I saw and what I heard."
And thereupon he told Phil the history of that terrible 12th of June at Delhi.

The dector listened at first in amazement, but in a very short.

The doctor listened at first in amazement, but in a very short The doctor listened at first in amazement, but in a very short time, and as Clive continued to speak—for it appeared that once his tongue loseened he had much to say—in a very short time Phil's countenance changed its expression. He was trying to reconcile the contradictions of his history and that of the astrative being related by Clive.

Deter Phil felt quite sure that Lots was faithful to her husband and her adopted land—the admissions of the fellow, Doob Sharpoy, proved that; how then was it that openly Lots appeared to have betrayed both?

I own that when Phil heard of the measure of the child his

n that when Phil heard of the measurers of the child his

mother."

"My life on Lady St. Maur's honour," says Phil. "I would stake my life that she is true to you and to England."

"I tell you I heard the caunon."

"Still, my life on it, she is worthy your love."

"How can she be?"

"Because she braved the condemnation of the regiment in enders on the bravel."

"Because she braves the consequence of the consequence of the set "I have it, man, I tell you. These infernal Hindoos are as cunning as they are black. That rascal I surprised oame here to induce you to go to Delhi, under pretence of being sent by Lota. You would then have served the purpose the boy was made to serve—to be used as a threat over her."

"No, no!"
Then Pull told his tale of the spy, concluding with these words:

"I see it all, man. It's as plain as day. You were to take the place of the child, and the boy was sacrificed in order that the Hindoos might be forced into believing Lota a saint, by hearing her condemn her own child"
"What living mother ever could condemn her child to death,

What living mother ever could condemn her child to death,

Ah, but suppose she did so in the belief of saving your life,

The soldier started: "What! you think that, perhaps, she did as

The solder started: "What you think task persape, so she did, for my sake?"

"I know for a certainty that you were to be entrapped and cartied of to Delhi What if they played upon her heart by telling her you were already in their power? What if she even condemned the child in the belief that by so doing she would save your life!" He or The baronet leapt up from his bed as though these words had given him lastant strength.

the Bardeet leap, up that he bed a table to the ten time instant attempth.

Phil, man, you are giving me new life. Can it be that she ally sacrificed the child with the belief of saving my life? Oh! if

Why not try to think so-what harm will it do you to think the

st?"
"I will try and believe that she was a good woman, even when
tually she killed our little one. But you have turned pale, Phil;
hat's the matter?"
"Nothing, Clive- just nothing," said the doctor. "I'll be back

a few minutes"
And so speaking, he turned quickly away.
Nothing the matter?

Nothing the matter?

Yes, much.

As he saw the brightness come back to the face of the brokendown soldier, a weight fell upon his heart, for his conscience said to him. "Wilst have you done? You have prompted a man who is foredoomed to death, and who coveted death,—you have prompted this man to cling to life—he who has no chances of existence. You have been more than unwise—you have been mercidess!"

For ho to could it be expected that the sentence of the courtmertial upon Sir Clive St. Maur could be any other than one of DEATH.

martial upon Sir Clive St. Maur could be any other than one of DEATH
Sir Clive was a deserter, military law had been proclaimed, and therefore desertion was death. What palliation of the act could be put forward? His very position, and the high character he had borne would all tell against him.

"Nothing," thought Phil, "could save him; and yet he, Effingham himself, had once more made existence sweet to that man, who could have li tle more to do with life."

No wonder the doctor bit through that cigar which he mechanically lighted up. No wonder he did not see Jessie Macfarlane pass, nor mark the pretty salute she dropped him.

He was thinking only of his friend.

Hs had no idea that he was to save St. Maur from the peril of death.

#### CHAPTER XLIX.

#### THE LAST OF JUBELINA.

THE LAST OF JUBELINA.

DEATH has this proud attribute, that he makes the common-place and even the mean appear grand, and even stupendous
What in Jubelina's life had been worth observation?
And yet, now that she was dead, her poor corpse read as great a lesson as that of the still form of the wisest and best.
Indeed, the great splendour of death is its equality.
They had to bury the now quiet sergeanters on the 23rd, for in your Indian climate you may not keep your dead for days.
There were a good many people about the poor woman's coffin, for so far, the Raddeny had barely began to know its troubles, and the time was weeks distant when the staff-officer to whom we have alluded would write down, "This day, for the first time for some time, we had no burial."

So far, the living made the wooden receptacles for their dead, such as we have in England. So far, the time had not come when

Phil ran his hand through his beard. "What do you mean by sking heaven for pardon, because you love your wife?"
"Because, Phil, she was never worth a grain of love."
"But did you speak to her?"

the dead were to be committed to earth, with that earth only for a shroud.

Mrs Spankiss was there, of course; for where was it that Mrs. S was not, when she had made up her mind to be present?—and from the way in which she did her part in the few responses, you might have felt sure she was in her way, registering vows on the brink of the grave to look after little Jerry as her own.

Mis Szeggs was there; and perhaps, from a fashionable point of view, she was an honour to the ass-mbl-, for though nobody in the place ever found out where it came from, it was not any the less true that she appeared in modish mourning and a very white combre You see poor dear, really she sacrificed to the graces to that extent, that she truly believed she did great honour to her dead friend by being better dressed at her burial than anybody else

dead friend by being better dressed at her burial than anybody else Drummer Fisher followed with his drum, upon which he tapped disconsolately now and then after the military 'a-hion, and as they were still moderately safe in Lucknow, and were not worn down with discase, fear of death, and hard work, there was still a military deputation to attend the poor woman to the place in which, for the first time in her life, she would be at peace.

Mrs Maloney was there, and Maloney himself, and, of course, Jessie Macfarlane, who did not appear in a hundredth part of the grief displayed by Miss Skeggs, and who, to confess the truth, showed just no mourning at all.

And as Jessie was present, there can be no need to add that Tim Flat was in the back ground.

It was soon over, and the dear sister departed lay by herself under a tree which was only too soon to shadow very many more of the peaceful dead.

Those who had assisted at the burial dropped away one by one with a tind word, or a cheery one, as the little procession stepped faither and farther from the grave, and so it has pened that when the Fishers neared their tent only the Maloneys were with the father and son.

"It's prectous hot to-day, isn't it. Fisher?" says Maloney, who

the Fishers neared their tent only the Maloneys were win the father and son.

"It's prectous hot to-day, isn't it, Fisher?" says Maloney, who for the past five mighted has been wondering what on earth he could ray, and has at last hit upon that noy, I remark.

"It is very but, Maloney," says the sergeant.

"Very hot!" replies the other sergeant. "But, Fisher, old fellow, there's always this to be said, that there's no knowing who may go next; and as praps we may all go, at a quick march too, why what's the use of carrying reversed arms.—is it?"

"No, says Fisher, "it's no use carrying reversed arms, as you say; and as for the quick march, well, praps you're right there. Good morning."

"No, says Fisher, "It's no use carry, "No, says Fisher, "It's no use carry, "The no use carry and as for the quick march, well, praps you're right there. Good morning."

As dibergupon Sergeant and Drummer Fisher turn into their tent. Now Drummer Fisher is in a difficulty as to what he can say, but remembering Mr. Maloney's successful attempt, he imitates it —imitation being the fate of most successful performances.

"It's very hot, ain't it, father?"

"Yes, my boy," says the father, taking off his coat; "to-day's going to be a blazer."

The boy follow-his father's plan, and takes his coat off, saying—

"Yes, it will be werry hot."

Then nothing more was said till the sergeant lit up his pipe, when, perhaps, under the influence of that soldier's friend, the sergeant found his tongue.

"Drummer Fisher." says the sergeant.

"Yes, father," replies the boy, turning a little pale, for he knows that something is going to be said.

"Drummer Fisher!"

Here the boy sainted which was a safe way of not saying too

Here the boy saluted which was a safe way of not saying too "My boy-time was when I have said to you as you must do

"Which, father, I tried to do it."

"And which, my son," says the sergeant (looking through the smoke of his clack pipe with the kindlest eyes, for I have seen him smoking and heard him praising his son at the same time), "I am quite sure that there dooty you aid do!"

"Did I, father?" asks the boy.

"I'm glad o' that."

"My boy," continues the sergeant, "it's time as I should speak out fair, for I shouldn't like for me to hear the muffled drums, and to march off without tellin of you all that is the truth."

"What, father?" asks the boy, looking a little scared, for he compreheads the sergeant's figure of speech; and, though the boy is a solder's son, he cannot face unfinchingly the probability of losing the father so soon after the mother has passed away.

"Drummer Fisher, I may be took; and I would not like to be took without lettin' you know my mind."

"Took!" says the boy; "why you'll never let no henemy take you!"

"Oh, lord, boy! there's no fightin' agin that snews."

"Took!" says the boy; "why you'll never let no henemy take you!"
"Oh, lord, boy! there's no fightin' agin that enemy."
"Who's him?" asked the boy.
"Why, him, Job, as conquered your mother; that is," says the sergeant, confident in a moment that he has snoken too plainly—"the enemy as your mother could not conquer."
Then Sergeant Fisher stopped again, because he doubted whether he had improved the first speech.
Perhaps he had not.
Bowever, he made no attempt to amend it. He simply waved the black pipe, and harangued his son once more.
"Drummer Fisher, them orders to do your dooty and honour your mother is no longer standing orders—because, why?—you have no longer any mo her."
"No. father,' says the boy, softly, and playing with his belt,—for Mrs. Maloney heard the click of the burgle.
"Therefore, my boy, I wish to tell you that I think you have always done your dooty noble."
Here the belt must have tumbled on the ground.
"Yes, "y boy, noble; for hard I knew that doo'y was to go through, being worse than double fatigue on half rations."
"No, father"

"No, father"
"Yes, Job, and if I was always sayin' honour your father and mother, my bry, that was because I resily was afeard you couldn't do it; but you did it noble, my son, and I honour you for that

"Lord, father, don't! On'y think of a sergeant in the British

"Lord, father, don't! On'y think of a sergeant in the British army honorin' his own son!"

"Which, Drummer Fisher, I do not see why not so. Seeing children honour parents, why not those those? Answer me that! Anyhow, I do, and I tell you that much at once, because who knows what to-morrow may bring about, man being like grass that is cut down, and—"

Here the sergeant broke down, and took consolation out of his pipe with half-a-dozen hard whills.

Meanwhile the boy began polishing his buttons with his coat and.

Meanwhile the boy began polishing his buttons with his coat cuil.

"Drummer Fisher—now you know my sentiments—but have something more to say. Drummer Fisher, you know as I honcured your mother; but, my boy, it was hard work so to do, and—and I wouldn't have you go through that same"

"L'r', father, what do you mean?" says the boy, staring.

"Wny, to take warnin' by me, Job, and, when you marry, why, marry wiser than your father."

"Don't go a blushin', Drummer Fisher. Which, you being a boy, I would not talk to you like this same; but is it not the dooty of the father to advise his child? And if im knocked over, oan he advise that boy? No. Then let him advise that boy while advise he can. You may be yourg, but you will be older."

"Well—yes," says the boy.

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

"And be wiser."
"I can't be wiser than you, father."
The sergeant started.
"Which, say son," he continued, "I d'd not mean wiser than your father, though that may be, but wiser nor you are now."

"Oh, yes, father."
"THEN MIND YOUR CHICE," says Sergeant Fisher.
And there, I think, ended the lesson.
"Drummer Fisher," says the sergeant, "will you clear out for a

"Yes, father."

And then follows the buckling of the boy's belt.

"I'm going, father."

"You won't forget what I've said?"

"No, that I won't, sir."

"No—it's worth rememberin'. MIND YOUR CHICE!"

"All right, father."

And here the boy saluted.

Then once more the sergeant saluted the bit of a boy—he would no more have done so in public than have refrained, under similar circumstances, from saluting the general—and bade him clear out.

Left alone in his tent, I believe Sergeant Fisher showed the white feather. I am almost sure that he cried a bit.

I have never liked to sak Mrs. Maloney about this particular, nor has she been communicative on the point; but when we near the subject I think I see confession in her eyes. I am sure she listened through the carvas—ha, and she perhaps joined in.

And somehow, Drummer Fisher spent a very peaceful morning after the burial of his mother. His father's praise had gone straight to the boy's heart.

to the boy's heart.

And thus it happened that poor Jubelins, who had done so little good in all her life, was of use after she had ended her scolding for

#### CHAPTER L.

SIR CLIVE ST MAUR - 24TH OF JUNE.

THE talk of a coming engagement with the rebels was very animated on the morning of the 24th of June.

The reports were very contradictory

Some said that the enemy were marching on to Lucknow one hundred thousand strong—others declared that the enemy were so weak that they feared to advance.

Bad news had come from Cawnpore. A letter, written under the direction of the General, Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.O.B., had arrived with most depressing news from that station. Then, beyond all doubt, the enemy had advanced, and were, so far, the conquerors. The Cawnpore for thad been shelled incessantly for eight days, night and light without intermission, and as the entrenched position was horitby crowded, the success of the shelling had been terrible. Of all the whites, and of those faithful to them, who were defending themselves at Cawnpore, one in every three had been killed.

had been exities. Of all the whites, and of under lating to tarwho were defending themselves at Cawnpore, one in every three
had been killed

"That's bad," says Ensign Popps; "but we've got more room
here than the Cawnpore fellows, and I'd take bets that we hold out
longer than Cawnpore, yes," says Ensign Swellington, who had become
much more of a man iface he had been called upon to do the duty
of one in working, as well as the rest, at the defence of Lucknow,
"but mark my words, the Agra fellows are the luckiest beggars.
Their fort is a regular palace, and they can defy the sun as much
as they like. I wish we had a place like the Agra men (b)."

"Well," says Popps, who was a man to pun and try after clever
things, even with the toothache, "suppose we are jolly that we've
got a place at all."

got a place at all.

Any more news?" asked Swellington.

"What?"
"Those splendid fellows, 1st Fusiliers, going to knock 'em out of time at Delhi (c)."
"Wonder what they are doing at Delhi?"
"Don'tknow. Wonder who that white woman is they call the prophetess?"
"By Jove!" says Popps, after a pause; "suppose she were St. Maur's wife!"
"Who?" asks Swellington.
"Why, the white prophet woman; the—what-do-you-call-it, at Delhi?"
"Ry Jove! nove the other transfer of the prophet woman."

Delhi?'
"By Jove! never thought of that! I suppose they'll shoot
Clives, poor beggar?"
"Weil. he shouldn't have deserted. Nothing ought to make a
fullow desert. When is he going to be tried?"
"They say to-morrow."
"He is ill, isn't he?"
"Yes Effluchem have 50."

"Yes, Effingham says so."
For this is the way in the army they talk of a brother companion in difficulties. You never hear any sentiment in a mess-room, and Clive's fellow officer talked of his being shot as though he was remarking on an ordinary every day occurrence. It does not, however, follow that the young man was heartless.

The day wore on, but it was not to end without news of Lota.
In the evening, there came into camp about a score of fugitives from belhi.

The entry in a trustworthy diary runs:—
"23rd June.—This evening Colonel Flessinger, Captain Hamilton, their wives, several children, and a number of white gentlemen came into camp. They had endured many hardships, but reported that the ryots (native rustics) had been very kind to them and had sheltered them from the sepoys. Their greatest danger was the fording of rivers, the danger arising from the risk of alligators and the strength of currents. Happily, towever, at this season of the year the alligator is very sluggish and sleepy during the day, while the water above the wais: (d.).

Colonel Flessinger brought news which was discomforting to the gallant 3-th.

Be had seen the Prophetess Lota, and he recognized here as Lady.

the gallant 3 - th.

Ge had seen the Prophetess Lota, and he recognised her as Lady
St. Maur, whom he had known at Lucknow, while visiting that

atstion.

(b) The Agra Foat—We have already given a couple of sketches of this fort, but this week we present another, which furthermore exhibite its pais ist character. The drawing, however, as our resters will see at a glance, was taken at a time previous to the outbreak. Swellington was right; the Agra fort was a comparative luxury.

(c) The First Fietherse—Popps was right. The Futiliers did assist at the taking of Delhi, as did the 23d, only Popps was a little too premature in his statement. And bere we cannot avoid illustrating our take with a sketch of the 1s. Futiliers, who were to do so much towards regaloing India for the British crown. The distinguished regiment was risised in 1734. It took a prominent part in the attack on the 8th of June against the e-emy's entroppe engaged, carried them in less that an hour. The colou s, which bear the reames of "Plassey, Buzar, Delg, Bhuripore, Affshanistan, Gauzne, Farczeshab, Sorbaon, an Pegu," show that they have been engaged in many & well-fought field. In the year 1845, the regiment left the hist for the Suttlej campaign with twenty-four officers and seven hundred men; before the months had passed, twenty officers and apwards of four hundred men had been killed or wounded. No regiment in the Orimean campaign autfered so much as this gallant regiment did in three short months; the reader may judge from this fact how nobly the men fought. In the sketch they are shown in tighting trim, a style they greatly prefer. Their coat or jacket and stock are dispensed with, and they make and fight in their shirt sleeves. Their partialoons are a pale g ey colour, and they have a turban wound round the forego cap, with a curtain to protect the back of the head.

(d) Farning a Rivers—We give an example of this operation, which is greened; accompaning with much danser. From a pictorial point of view

the nead. (d)  $F_{\rm cRDING}$  a River—We give an example of this operation, which is frequently accompanied with much danger. From a pictorial point of view our engraving cases for some approbation.

APRIL 23, 1864.)

"The parameter and the strong."
"D.—— it!" says Popps, who in general was a good little fellow enough; "he ought to be shot, if only for having married an !ndian."

But it was upon Phil Edingham, who happily had heard veither Popps or Swellington criticise his old friend, that this information fell like a clap of thunder.
"" he thought, "it may be sug-

clap of thunder.

"Good beavens!" he thought, "it may be suggested that he has come here as a spy on the part of the Hindoos!"

of the Hindoos!"

For hours he lay tossing on his sharpoy, devising a plan to meet the difficulty.

The 23rd had passed away, and the 24th of June was some hours old—indeed dawn had broken—when a fellow who shared Phil's tent with him

was a woke by a lond shout.
"What the devil's the matter, Effingham?"
a ks this gentleman, bawling from the other side
of the tent.

the tent.
"Nothing."
"Well, then, you beggar you, go to sleep, and

don't make any more row."

But there was something the matter.

For as Phil shouted, he had found a plan saving Clive St. Maur's life.

(To be continued in our next)

THE BLOOD PURIFIER—OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARBAPARILLA—In early spring, when the system must be charged with bad humours, a course of this blood-purifying medicine is beneficial. It clears the face and body from all blotches and pimples, purges from the system the taint of mercury, and gives new blood and new life to the invalid. Mothers should use it for the sake of their infants, and no sea-captain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant should be without it on the sea-coptain or emigrant bearded. If I feet-street, London. Important Caution.—Get the red and blue wrappers with the old doctor's head in the centre. None other are genuine—[Advertisement.]

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diseases, &c. in youth manhood, and age. It is the
very best work we have ever seen on the subject. It is
sent, post free, enclosed, for six stamps, from the
Author Strand Museum, London.—[Advertisement.]

Author Strand Museum, London.—[Advertisement.]
Hornman's Pra is choice and strong, moderate in price and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general presence. It is sold in packets by 2 280 Agenta.—[Advertisement.]
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ties at is 124.22. 3d., &c., by F. Hall 6, Commercial-treet, Short-diton, London, N.E., and all chemista.—[Advertisement.]

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in the short space of the ed. ys without deag ris raturn which
as often occur, after taking expulses and other covein prepriation. It cleamed limits prevents seed dary sym bront, and
five a renewed beauth and at eagth to constitutions that have been
wear not by ever-indigates or the lipidal-ions and of mer try.
It may be taken by the most delicate of either sex with serfect
and sold by J. Sittaling 3: tigh-save t. Whitechapel, L. inden,
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Indoor er." iser than you, father."

started.

scn," he continued, "I did not mean wiser than ugb that may be, but wiser nor you are now."

YOUR CHICK," says Sergeant Fisher. think, ended the lesson. isher," says the sergeant, "will you clear out for a

ows the buckling of the boy's belt.

wher."
orget what I've said?"
you't, sir.
'th rememberin'. MIND YOUR CHICE!"
ther."

ther."
boy saluted ore the sergeant saluted the bit of a boy—he would one so in public than have refrained, under similar from saluting the general—and bade him clear out. his tent, I believe Sergeant Fisher showed the white almost sure that he cried a bit. liked to ask Mrs. Maloney about this particular, nor ommunicative on the point; but when we near the I see confession in her eyes. I am sure she listened raws—ha, and she perhaps joined in.
w. Drummer Fisher spent a very peaceful morning of his mother. His father's praise had gone straight art.

art. happened that poor Jubelina, who had done so little life, was of use after she had ended her scolding for

### CHAPTER L.

SIR CLIVE ST MAUR - 24TH OF JUNE.

coming engagement with the rebels was very aninorning of the 24th of June.

were very contradictory
hat the enemy were marching on to Lucknow one
had altong—others declared that the enemy were so
y feared to advance.

ad come from Cawnpore. A letter, written under
of the General, Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.O.B., had arnost depressing news from that station. Then,
ubt, the enemy had advanced, and were, so far, the
The Cawnpore for had been applied incessantly for
ight and light without intermission, and as the enion was horriby growded, the success of the shelling
ble. Of all the whites, and of those faithful to them,
ending themselves at Cawnpore, one in every three

d, says Ensign Popps; "but we've got more room Oawn pore fellows, and I'd take bets that we hold out

Campore fellows, and I'd take bets that we hold out lawnpore or Agra."

e, yee, "says Ensign Swellington, who had become f a man since he had been called upon to do the duty raing, as well as the rest, at the defence of Lucknow, ny words, the Agra fellows are the luckiest beggars. a regular palace, and they can dely the sun as much I wish we had a place like the Agra men (b)."

ys Popps, who was a man to pun and try after clever with the toothache, "suppose we are jolly that we've tall."

e news?" asked Swellington.

plendid fellows, lat Fusiliers, going to knock 'em out shi (c)."
what they are doing at Delbi?"
ow. Wonder who that white woman is they call the

!" says Popps, after a pause; "suppose she were St. : asks Swellington. e white prophet woman; the—what-do-you-call-it, at

e! never thought of that! I suppose they'll shoot

beggar?"
s shouldn't have deserted. Nothing ought to make a
t. When is he going to be tried?"

t. When is he going to be tried?"
y to-morrow."
isin'the?"
heigham says so."
is the way in the army they talk of a brother companion
s You never hear any sentiment in a mess-room, and
we officer talked of his being shot as though he was
on an ordinary every day occurrence. It does not,
office that the young man was heartless.
were on, but it was not to end without news of Lota.
vening, there came into camp about a score of fugitives

y in a trustworthy diary runs:—

we.—This evening Colonel Flessinger, Captain Hamilton, several children, and a number of white gentlemen amp. They had endured many hardships, but reported to functive rustics) had been very kind to them and had been from the sepoys. Their greatest danger was the ivers, the danger arising from the risk of alligators and higator is very sluggish and sleepy during the day, while have sunk to their lowest level. On no occasion was the e the wais: (d)."

Flessinger brought news which was discomforting to 3-th.

een the Prophetess Lota, and he recognised her as Lady whom he had known at Lucknow, while visiting that

AGRA FOAT—We have already given a couple of sketches of this week we present another, which furthermore exhibite its racter. The drawing, however, as our readers will see at a taken at a time previous to the outbreak swellington was larse fort was a comparative luxury.

HERS FULLIARS—Popps was right. The Futiliers did assist at to Delin, as did the 2nd, only Popps was a little too premature in mit. And here we cannot avoid illustrating our tale with a sketch for illiers, who were to do so much towards egaloing India for crown. The distinguished regiment was raised in 1754. It took calliers, who were to do so much towards legatoling ladia for crown. The distinguished regiment was raised in 1754. It took t part in the attack on the Sin of June against the e emy's engat at Baidles S-rae, and in conjunction with the other European anged, carried them in less that an bour. The colours, which mes of 'Plassey, Buxar, Deig, Bharipore, Afghaniston, Guzzshab, Sobraon, an i Pegu," show that they have been engaged well-fought field. In the year 1846, the regiment left the hils kel camediga with twenty-four officers and seven hundred men; a month had passed, twenty officers and seven hundred men; a month had passed, twenty officers and seven hundred men; a month had passed, twenty officers and neven hundred men; a month had passed, the other month had been killed or wounded. No regiment in the Orimean camered so much as this gallant regiment did in three short months may judge from this fact how nobly the men fought. In the yare shown to lighting trim, a siyle they greatly prefer their sleeves. Their pantaloons are a pale g ey colour, and they have ound round the forego cap, with a curtain to protect the back of

DING A RIVER—We give an example of this operation, which is accompanied with much danger. From a pictorial point of view ring cales for some approbation.

The prejudice against Clive now became very

APRIL 23, 1864.)

gested that he has come here as a spy on the part of the Hindcoa!"
For hours he lay tossing on his sharpoy, devising a plan to meet the difficulty.
The 23rd had passed away, and the 24th of June was some hours old—indeed dawn had broken when a feliow who shared Phil's tent with him

"What the devil's the matter, Efflugham?" a ks this gentleman, bawling from the other side

"Nothing."

"Well then, you beggar you, go to sleep, and don't make any more row."

But there was something the matter.

For as Phil shouted, he had found a plan for saving Clive St. Maur's life.

(To be continued in our next)

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No. 46.—Vol. I. New Series

THE TERCENTENARY OF SHAKSI BIRTHDAY.

THREE hundred years have how rolled on since the Shakspere first saw light at Stratford-upon-Avon-culars of the celebration of this event at the Poet's and elsewhere will be found in our columns.

and elsewhere will be found in our columns.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in William Stife is that of the barrenness of facts as to his real histornly reliable document is that of his baptismal regist bears date the 26th of April, 1564, so that if born on the was only three days old when baptized. His fati Shakspere, is traced to a family occupying land at named Snitterfield, near Warwick. He settled in the Stratford, became a wool-comber, or glover, and election by marriage with a rustic heiress, Marpossessed of an estate worth about £120 per annuments. Stratford, became a wool-comber, or glover, and ele social position by marriage with a rustic heiress, Mas possessed of an estate worth about £120 per annu present money. The poet's father rose to be high be chief alderman at Stratford. William was the eld carriving children, and was born in Henley-street. Shouse is a low timbered building, which had become and butcher's shop, and was bought in 1849 by the Sclub, to be preserved as a memorial. The room the poet was born is covered with the names of Shakspere's garden, and other property, have sibought, in perpetuation of the memory of the bard of We give an illustration of Shakspere's house on page. The grammar school where Shakspere received his cation, was founded in 1482, and refounded by Edwarthen held over the Guildhall. From this school it is Shakspere was brought home to assist in his father's and then there is a blank of some years in his histoconjectured that he must also during this period it some time in a lawyer's office, as his works abound in legal phrases and illustrations.

At the age of eighteen we find him hurried into marrisge. On the 28th of November, 1582, he obtain at Worcester, legalizing his union with Anne Hathawaking of the banns. Two of his neighbours became so mo f £40 that the poet would fulfit his martimonia he being a minor, and unable legally to contract for him the street of the stre



SCE